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THE MORNING STAR.

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The Morning Star.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Friends of THE MORNING STAR will do us a favor by informing us of any failure on the part of newsdealers, or newsboys on railroad trains, to meet the public demand for copies of this paper.

OUTLINES.

Gen. Merritt arrived at Manila on the 26th inst. and assumed command of the U. S. forces, establishing headquarters at Cavite; heavy rains make every forward movement now impossible. —— Gen. Shafter reports the total sick in the army at Santiago, July 28th, 4,279, including 3,406 fever cases. —— Prince Bismarck died shortly before 11 o'clock last night. —— The reply of the U. S. government to the Spanish overtures for peace was yesterday placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador at Washington, the conditions are: Cuba to be freed, Porto Rico to be ceded to the United States, one of the Ladrone islands to be ceded as a coaling station, no war indemnity; Philippines question to be left open for the present. —— New York markets: Money on call easy at 1½ per cent., last loan being at 1½ per cent.; cotton quiet—middling uplands 6 1-16c; flour was inactive and weaker; wheat—spot steady, No. 2 red 74c; corn—spot steady, No. 2 38½c; rosin steady—strained, common to good, $1.85@1.40; spirits turpentine dull at 26½@28c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., July 30.

Temperature: 8 A.M., 78 deg.; 8 P.M., 82 deg.; maximum, 89 deg.; minimum, 75 deg.; mean, 82 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 00; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, 6.77 inches.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 3.9 feet.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

For the twenty-four hours ending at 8 A. M. yesterday:

Light to moderate showers occurred in all districts but the Galveston and Vicksburg; they were rather heavy in Georgia, Griffin reporting a fall of two inches. The temperature changes have been slight.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Showers and thunder storms; southerly winds.

Port Almanac--July 31,

Sun Rises	5.06 A. M.
Sun Sets	7.06 P. M.
Day's Length	14 H. 00 M.
High Water at Southport	5.53 A. M.
High Water, Wilmington	8.23 A. M.

They are producing an artificial indigo now that makes the natural article look pale.

According to reports the Eastern, Middle and Western States will have the biggest hay crop this year they have had in ten years.

The Spanish word Hidalgo means "the son of somebody." We have a number of Hidalgos stowed away on soft berths in the U. S. army.

They say it cost this country $4,000,000 to bombard Santiago. But it cost Spain a good deal more than that and she didn't have any fun, either.

Speaking of the credit of nations the United States and Great Britain stand at the head of the column, but they ought to, for they are the richest.

A Madrid dispatch says a vessel has been sunk by the Spaniards in the channel entrance to San Juan harbor. Bottled themselves up, as it were.

Clara Barton says the formula for keeping young and doing a good deal of work without fagging is to go along and attend to business and let somebody else do the fretting.

The holdings of the Pullman family in the Pullman company have increased $2,000,000 in value in the past few months, from which it may be inferred that it has a pull on the public or somebody.

The anti-swear ordinance in New York charges a woman $4 a swear and a man only $2. This is considered an invidious discrimination against the women, who can't swear half as hard as the men can.

The late Republican convention of North Dakota made fourteen nominations in twenty-three minutes. Rat 'em through in job lot fashion, so to speak, as they do private pension bills in Congress sometimes.

The Spanish Government has shown its appreciation of the unsophisticated Miss Schley's sympathetic effort to put an end to the war, by refusing to let her call on the queen and intimating that she had better vacate Spain with as little delay as possible. And now we suppose she is mad enough to fight all Spain by her lone self.

The Kansas City *Journal* doesn't propose to let the Biblical heroes be deprived of any of their glory. Associate Justice Brewer, of the U. S. Supreme Court, recently remarked that if some of the achievements of our soldiers and sailors in this war were recorded in the Bible they would be read with incredulity, upon which the *Journal* asks "where is there anything in this war to compare with the tumbling of Jericho's walls with a ram's horn, or anything to compare with the engineering feat of making a road across the Red Sea, or anything like the slaying of those 10,000 Philistines with the jawbone of an ass?"

Porto Rico had ten years ago a population of 808,908 people, or over 216 people to the square mile, more than any State in the Union except Massachusetts and Rhode Island. It light little isle, salubrious and fertile, and without venomous reptiles.

A New Jersey man recently died from the bite of a mosquito. It went pretty hard with the mosquito, too, but he was somewhat of an immune.

Milwaukee doesn't compete with Chicago, but she is coming along. She has recently produced a $100,000 bank defaulter.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

W. S. W.—Dating stamps.
Rev. J. T. Betts—Lecture.
Oxford Orphans—Concert.
W. B. Cooper—New flour.
For Rent—Furnished room.
Vollers & Hashagen—Provisions.
King Grocery Co-Sugar-cured hams.
Alexandria, Va.—Episcopal High School.
Williamsburg, Va.—William and Mary College.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

A. D. Wessell—Dwelling for rent.
P. H. Hayden—Buggies, harness.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

— Mr. Henry Foy, of Winston, returned home yesterday.

Mrs. T. F. Simmons returned yesterday from a visit to Faison.

— Mr. Geo. A. Alderman returned yesterday from Raleigh.

— Miss Mary Rogers, of Durham, arrived yesterday to visit Mrs. S. W. Sanders.

— Mr. H. H. Markham, of Durham, arrived yesterday to visit relatives.

— Mr. R. E. McIver, of Jonesboro, was among the visitors in the city yesterday.

— Mr. Claude Elam, of the Greensboro *Record*, returned to Greensboro yesterday.

— Mrs. Roger A. Kingsbury and children, returned Friday from a visit to relatives in Boston, Mass.

— Mr. P. R. Fowler and family returned to the city yesterday after a visit to relatives in South Carolina.

— Mr. P. Donlan and family expect to spend several weeks at Mr. P. H. Hayden's cottage on Wrightsville beach.

— Mrs. J. C. Horner, of Oxford, arrived yesterday to visit the family of Mr. G. W. Williams on Masonboro Sound.

— Mr. Sam Rierson, of the Rierson-Click Tobacco Company, of Winston, is spending Sunday on Ocean View beach.

— Mr. G. R. Welch, of Clough, S. C., who has been spending some time at the seaside resorts, left for home yesterday.

— Mr. Mason T. Burr will leave to-day on board the New York steamer for a three week's pleasure trip to Greater New York.

— Mr. D. Gerganus, a prosperous merchant of Rocky Point, was here yesterday returning from Jacksonville where he visited friends.

— Miss Maggie Brown, who has been visiting in Charlotte, returned to the city yesterday, accompanied by Miss Martin, of Charlotte.

— Maj. D. O'Connor, Mrs. O'Connor and Miss Male O'Connor came up from Carolina Beach yesterday to spend a few days at their city residence.

— The numerous friends whom Miss Bessie White, of Raleigh, has made during her stay in Wilmington will be sorry to learn that she is to leave for home to-morrow.

— Messrs. Linn Brown and Luther Cherry, two clever young men from Winston, who have been here several weeks visiting friends, left for their homes yesterday.

— Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Rehder returned yesterday from a delightful stay at Cleveland Springs. They are much improved in health and are delighted with this summer resort.

— Mr. A. Sidney Bayles, of Augusta, Ga., cashier and paymaster for the Charleston & Western Carolina Railway Company, is in the city on business connected with his road, which is a part of the A. C. L. of South Carolina.

— Boatswain Fred S. Burr, Chief Gunner's Mate L. L. Corbett, and water tenders Frank Williams and Ernest Burriss, of the U. S. S. *Nantucket* arrived yesterday on 72 hours furlough. They leave in return at 7.15 o'clock to-night via the Atlantic Coast Line.

VETERINARIANS MEET

Special Session of the North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association.

MANY IMPORTANT MATTERS.

The President's Address—Papers of Great Interest on Various Subjects Read by Members of the Association. The Attendance.

The North Carolina Veterinary Medical Association met in special session yesterday at 2 o'clock at Hibernian Hall. The veterinary physicians present were C. R. Ellis, Charlotte, president; T. B. Carroll, Wilmington, vice president; J. W. Petty, Winston, secretary and treasurer; H. Bessent, Durham; Daniel Quinlivan, Wilmington; B. L. Griffin, Concord; J. W. Rollins and L. G. Lamberth, Asheville; H. F. Banner, Greensboro; J. B. Ashcraft, Monroe; W. C. Murray, Hickory; W. C. McMackin, E. E. Terry, and Frank Harvey, Raleigh; J. L. Lockwood, R. H. Hatfield, Charles Hatfield and B. E. Harper, Washington City; W. H. Morris, Elizabeth City; J. M. Peden, Winston; R. M. Smith, Salisbury; Dr. Compton, Henderson; Mrs. Dr. C. R. Ellis, Charlotte. Mrs. Ellis is an honorary member of the association and was the first lady in the country admitted to membership in a veterinary organization, though after her admission ladies began to be admitted North and South.

The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Ellis, of Charlotte, and Dr. Daniel Quinlivan in a bright little speech extended a cordial welcome to the visitors. The president's address was then heard with great interest. He said he felt very much encouraged at the attendance. He believed that all the members would feel proud of the association, and that the State would soon reap the benefits from the association's efforts for the inspection of animal foods. He then read a list of physicians all over the State endorsing the city ownership of slaughter houses so as to facilitate the inspection already referred to. He announced that at the next meeting of the Legislature the association would make every effort to have proper laws passed. "We may not see the benefits of our organization," he went on to say, "but the time is not far off when our State shall be benefitted because of our labors."

Dr. H. F. Bauer, of Greensboro, read a paper urging the association to take steps to have our dumb animals attended to in the proper time, as delay in some seemingly insignificant trouble frequently causes the animal to undergo suffering that civilized people should not allow.

A paper that was listened to with great interest was read by Dr. J. W. Petty, of Winston, the subject being "Tuberculosis and its communicability to mankind through milk and meat."

Dr. T. B. Carroll read a valuable treatise on animal foods.

Dr. W. H. Morris, of Elizabeth City, read a paper on the "Practice of Surgery."

After a special vote of thanks to the Hibernian Society for the use of its pleasant and commodious hall, the association adjourned to meet again at a time and place to be named by a committee appointed for that purpose.

The veterinarians have been taking in the seaside resorts, and say that they have never attended so enjoyable a meeting as this has been. Most of them will leave for their homes to-day.

THE BODY OF PRIVATE PEARCE

Arrived Yesterday in Charge of Private Frazier—Interred at Whiteville.

Private H. E. Frazier, of Company K, was here yesterday with the remains of Private Jay Pearce, who died a few days since at Raleigh. Mr. J. P. Pearce, the father of the deceased, was also along and the two left for Whiteville at 3:45 P. M., with the corpse. The interment was to have been made at that place yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Frazier had the painful duty of breaking the sad news to Privates Pearce's father who reached Raleigh a few hours after his son passed away. Private Frazier will report back to Raleigh on Monday if he does not receive orders to go earlier. He says the boys are all expecting to leave daily. The provost guards were taken off Friday night and ordered to report at camp at 10 o'clock, and every member of the company is confidently expecting to get off very soon.

L. A. W. Cycle Club.

A meeting of the L. A. W. Cycle Club will be held next Wednesday night. Several matters of importance will come up for discussion. One of these will be the selection of members to constitute a racing team. The club will also decide at this meeting about giving a club banquet. If it is decided to give the banquet, special efforts will be made to make it one of the most successful affairs of the kind ever given by a sporting organization in Wilmington.

No mineral waters in the world is superior to that of Jackson Springs for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia Nervous Prostration or Kidney, Bladder and Stomach troubles. Read advertisement in the STAR. †

— The regular, *bona fide* circulation of THE MORNING STAR is much larger than that of any other daily newspaper published in Wilmington.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Mr. L. H. Vollers, of the firm of Vollers & Hashagen, is quite sick.

— Edward Broadhurst and Alice Joyner, colored, were granted a marriage license yesterday.

— A colored boy tried to steal a ham from Mr. N. Polits' store, on South Front street, yesterday, but was detected in the effort.

— During the past week licenses were issued for the marriage of five colored couples. There was none issued for white people.

— Mr. Peter Blomme, whose serious illness was noted in the STAR of day before yesterday, is very much improved and is out of danger.

— The regular, *bona fide* mail circulation of THE MORNING STAR is larger than the mail circulation of all other Wilmington Dailies combined.

— Col. Walker Taylor will probably take the Boys' Brigade of Immanuel Presbyterian Church into camp at Carolina Beach about August 10th.

— During the month just closing there were 25 deaths in Wilmington. There were 13 white and 14 colored. During the same period there were 39 births, 14 white and 25 colored.

— The Hook and Ladder boys were out for a practice at the corner of Third and Dock streets yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. They practiced with the ladders quite expertly on the Kidder residence.

— The Seaboard Air Line brought in another good Saturday crowd of people yesterday. There were 275 in all, and they were all in search of the beaches. Twenty-four went through to Morehead City.

— The report of Harbor Master E. D. Williams for the month of July shows arrivals of American and foreign vessels as follows: American, 5 steamships and 9 schooners, 7,162 tons; foreign, 3 barques and 1 schooner, 1,758 tons. Total, 18 vessels, 8,920 tons.

— Messrs. H. B. Sholar, W. E. Yopp and J. W. Fleet formed a fishing party which left Carolina Beach in a small boat for the fishing grounds on Friday last. All are excellent sportsmen and they came back with three hundred fish.

— A gentleman who was at Wrightsville beach yesterday remarked to a STAR reporter last night that he thought it was the prevailing opinion that it is not becoming for persons in bath suits to make themselves conspicuous upon the arrival and departure of trains.

— Two vacant lots on the north side of Mulberry street, just west of Mrs. Greenabaum's boarding house, have been sold at private sale through Mr. Andrew Smith, to Mrs. John R. Latta. Two handsome two-story dwelling-houses will be erected on this lot.

— Mr. Abe Shiver, foreman of the blacksmith shops of the Wilmington Iron Works, of this city, received a telegram yesterday morning conveying the intelligence that his brother, who is a railroad engineer, had been seriously injured in a wreck in South Carolina.

— Mr. and Mrs. Charles Gillican, of Homerville, Ga., have issued cards announcing the marriage of their daughter, Miss Annie Elyse Gillican, to Mr. William Jefferson Wallace, at 8.30 o'clock, August 9th, at their residence. Both Miss Gillican and Mr. Wallace were former residents of Wilmington.

— Mr. R. W. Hicks reported to the police yesterday that his residence, 418 South Third street, had been entered by house-breakers. His family are summering on Ocean View beach. It is probable that some of these house-breakers will soon get into trouble, as close watches are being placed about many residences by the owners.

To Go Into Camp.

The Baptist Boys' Brigade will go into camp at Carolina Beach to-morrow. The members will meet at their armory at 7 o'clock to-morrow in order to get everything in readiness to move down to the wharf of the steamer *Wilmington* at 9 o'clock. The boys expect to be in camp for just a week and will put up at Mrs. Kure's. Their parade grounds will be the same as that formerly used as a base ball ground.

For parade purposes the brigade has been divided into companies, Company A and Company B. The battalion officers are Otto Genaust, major; H. G. Whitney, adjutant; Jno. LeGwin, sergeant major. The officers of the two companies are Alfred Jewett, captain of Company A; Willie Muse, first sergeant of Company A; Percy Smith, captain of Company B; D. C. Marshall, first sergeant of Company B.

Cut in the Head.

Two colored boys got into a difficulty at 9.30 o'clock last night near the corner of Second and Dock streets, and one of them, Henry Clark, came out with a badly bruised head. His assailant, whose name he doesn't know, heaved a rock at him which caught him right over his right ear and made an ugly gash. Officer Phil Thomas made a diligent search for the offender but couldn't find him.

Submitted and Paid the Costs.

In 'Squire McGowan's court yesterday, Satira Bunting, colored, submitted to the charge of disorderly conduct and assault and battery. Judgment was suspended on the payment of costs. Becky Clarady, colored, also submitted to the charge of disorderly conduct and assault and battery and paid the costs.

POLITICS IN ROBESON.

Unmistakable Evidence of a Great Reaction in Favor of Democracy.

WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

The Meeting in Howellsville Township, a Former Populist Stronghold. They Can Stand Fusion With Negroes No Longer.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

LUMBERTON, July 30.—The meeting in Howellsville township, Robeson county, was the most remarkable, in some respects, of any meeting held in the State since the Populist party was organized. It was called "a basket pic-nic," but was essentially a political gathering. The attendance is estimated at five hundred, of which one-fourth were women and children. A striking feature of the occasion was, that of the voters present more than one-half were men who voted the fusion or Populist ticket in 1896, and all the speakers were Democrats or former Populists. The speakers were J. M. Wilson, John D. Bellamy, Duncan Musslewhite, C. M. McLean, W. S. Norment and Governor Jarvis—Jarvis and Bellamy were the prominent speakers and both acquitted themselves admirably. Wilson has not voted a Democratic ticket in ten years and has been in thorough sympathy with the Populists. His short talk for Democracy was harmonious and very effective. Musslewhite has been one of the most extreme Populists in the county, but he acknowledged he had made the greatest mistake of his life, and appealed to all Populists to join him in advocating Democratic principles and white supremacy.

The color line was stronlgy drawn by the speakers; Jarvis and Bellamy being especially vigorous in their appeals to their hearers to stand solidly together in favor of a white man's government.

Howellsville has been the strongest Populist township in Robeson county, but the evidences of a great reaction in favor of Democracy were unmistakable to-day. I talked with very many Populists myself who said unqualifiedly that they could stand fusion with negroes no longer, and had determined to support the whole Democratic ticket in the coming election. The indications are strong that the Populist defection in Howellsville will work a complete reversal of the fusion majority. Advices from other townships show that Populists in large numbers are abandoning their former negro allies. The fight in Robeson will be strictly on the color line, and the Democratic outlook is most encouraging.

Close observers say that Bellamy formed the personal acquaintance of every man, woman and child at the meeting. W. H. B.

AS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

Thirty Odd Applications for the Superintendency of the Wilmington Graded Schools on File.

There is much speculation in educational circles of Wilmington just now as to who will be the next superintendent of the graded schools in the stead of Prof. M. C. S. Noble who takes the chair of Pedagogy at the State University. While Prof. Noble has made no formal announcement of the fact that he will leave Wilmington, it is understood from unimpeachable authority that he has so decided and only awaits an oportune time to make the formal announcement.

A STAR representative was told yesterday, by a gentleman who knows, that more than 30 written applications for the superintendency have been filed and verbal application has been made by the friends of a number of other aspirants. The position pays $2,000 a year salary. It is not known how soon the School Board will elect the new superintendent. The entire faculty for the graded schools and High school, except the superintendent, has been re-elected for the coming school year.

WILL ARRIVE TO-DAY.

The Oxford Orphans with Miss Minor and Editor Coley Coming on 9.30 Train.

This morning at 9.30 o'clock Past Master James W. Monroe, as a special committee for the Masons of Wilmington, will meet the chapter of Oxford orphans who are to entertain at the Opera House to-morrow night. He will carry them down to Ocean View beach to spend the day. There are eleven children, accompanied by their musical instructor, Miss Eva Minor, and Editor Will X. Coley of the *Orphan's Friend*. During their stay in Wilmington Miss Minor will be the guest of Mrs. H. W. Collins, Mrs. Greenabaum will entertain Editor Coley and other members of the party will be assigned homes with Messrs. James W. and W. P. Monroe and Mr. S. F. Craig, all on Second street, between Mulberry and Walnut.

The people of Wilmington should turn out in large numbers to hear the children. They give an admirable concert and are representing a most noble cause.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

Y. M. C. A. WORK.

Col. Burgwyn Commends Its Great Influence at Camp Russell—An Appeal to the Public.

Mr. Van Horn, who has been in charge of the Y. M. C. A. army tent at Camp Russell, Raleigh, since its establishment, has been forced to retire from the work on account of ill health. Mr. Julian Smith, a man of considerable experience in Association work, has succeeded Mr. Van Horn, and is doing a most gratifying work. From 300 to 500 men visit the tent daily and the privileges are constantly in use. Through the religious work many of the men have made a profession.

The State Committee has assumed heavy responsibilities and stirring appeals are to be made throughout the State, urging the people to give something towards this work. Contributions should be sent to C. S. Stone, treasurer, Charlotte, N. C.

Secretary T. C. Diggs, of the Wilmington Association, will gladly receive and forward any amounts that friends of the work here may be disposed to give, and they are urged to be as liberal as possible.

Mr. George B. Hanna, of Charlotte, chairman of the Y. M. C. A. State committee, has received a high testimonial from Col. William H. S. Burgwyn, commanding the Second regiment N. C. volunteer Infantry now in Camp Russell. It is in this camp that much of the army work of the association has thus far been done.

Col. Burgwyn's letter is as follows:

CAMP DAN RUSSELL, July 24, 1898.

Mr. George B. Hanna, Chairman, Charlotte, N. C.

MY DEAR SIR—It was with great regret that I heard Mr. Van Horn was to leave us on account of his health. I do not hesitate to say that the Y. M. C. A. tent and its conveniences is the most valuable adjunct we have in the regiment. The conveniences it affords the men and the Christian influence it exercises are beyond calculation; there has not been an hour since it was pitched that I have not congratulated myself in having such an association with us.

I have reason to believe that the Chaplain has the same high opinion of the work of your Association, and I can only say in conclusion that I can't conceive of any agency more productive of good in connection with military life than the one you have inaugurated with us, and I trust it may continue as long as this command remains in service.

Very respectfully and truly,
WM. H. S. BURGWYN,
Colonel.

WENT TO SEA.

Excursionists Had a Pleasant Trip on the Wilmington and Marion.

The C. F. & Y. V. excursionists, nearly 300 strong, went to sea yesterday on the *Wilmington*, leaving here at 9.15 o'clock and returning at five. Coming back the boat touched at Old Brunswick and the scenes there greatly delighted the passengers. The excursion left last night at six o'clock.

Capt. E. D. Williams carried seventeen of the excursionists out to the blackfish grounds early yesterday morning. The *Marion* left here about midnight Friday and went to Southport where it remained till early next morning when it steamed out to the fishing grounds. The sport was elegant but a heavy sea was on and several of the passengers got so seasick that they were obliged to be brought to the city. So the *Marion* got back here at 2 o'clock, instead of at four or five as was at first expected.

Wilmington Tariff Association.

The Raleigh *News and Observer* of yesterday under the head of "A Long Felt Want," has quite a good deal to say about the Wilmington Tariff Association. It prints an interview with Mr. J. A. Taylor, president of the association, who said in commenting upon concessions gained from the Railroad Commission in the rate on molasses and bacon in bags:

"We demand equitable treatment—the same accorded to other cities in other States—nothing more and nothing less. We ask for nothing except what we regard as just.

"Appreciating that it requires an expert traffic manager, the association appointed Mr. James Kyle, and he has furnished statements that no railroad expert could confute.

"We expect to do a great deal more in behalf of the shippers and consumers. This is just a beginning. We do not work by agitation, but by presenting just claims, backed by facts and figures.

"The rate granted on molasses will average a reduction of about 25 per cent., and the reduction on the bacon rate is 40 per cent. These are State rates that benefit not Wilmington but all places in the State."

Came for the Prisoner.

Deputy Sheriff McLaurin, of Richmond county, arrived here yesterday to take in his custody the negro recently arrested on the charge of murder in Laurinburg. However, he will not leave the city with his man until this afternoon. When he came and first saw the prisoner he was in doubt about his identity. The trouble, however, seemed to be that the man was too tall and when he came out of the cell on the floor of the jail the Deputy changed his opinion and seems quite sure that he has the right man—Ephraim Stubbs. The story of the murder was told in yesterday's STAR.

Telephone Alarm Yesterday.

A telephone alarm of fire was received at the Hook and Ladder station yesterday at 10.55 A. M. The trouble was at 512 Castle street, occupied by Lucy Hall, colored, and owned by the Hart estate. A spark from the chimney was the cause and the damage was about $1.00

THRONG OF VISITORS.

Festivities of the Past Week in the Social Circles of the City of Wilmington.

AT THE SEASIDE RESORTS.

Hotels at Ocean View and Carolina Beach Crowded—Entertainments Given by the Hanover Seaside and Atlantic Yacht Clubs.

During no season in the history of Wilmington as a Summer resort has there been such a constant and pleased throng of visitors within her borders as now. The week ending July 24th, was chronicled as one of unusual gaiety. But the one just closed has been even more vivacious, there being a number of social functions of much more than usual note to distinguish the week's festivities.

Then, too, it is safe to say that from 3,000 to 4,000 excursionists and other pleasure seekers have paid this resort brief and evidently thoroughly pleasant visits. The hotels on Ocean View and Carolina beaches as well as those in town, are now thronged with visitors.

As foreshadowed in last Sunday's STAR the festivities of the past week in Wilmington's social circles were inaugurated Monday night with quite an enjoyable dance complimentary to Wilmington and visiting young ladies by their gentleman friends. Another especially notable event was the complimentary reception on Friday night tendered friends in honor of Miss Settle, of Greensboro, and Miss Clark, of Tarboro, by Miss Tallulah DeRosset. No reception of the season is remembered with more genuine pleasure by the company of society folk who shared Miss DeRosset's cordial hospitality.

The weekly hop at Atlantic Yacht Club, as usual, proved an event of much pleasurableness and possibly one of the most largely attended this popular organization has yet given. This Club is taking a conspicuous lead in the number of events given during the season and is adding very greatly to the social life of the city and beach. The other clubs are also quite active and providing attractions for clubmen and their friends.

Hanover Seaside Club, on Carolina Beach, was thronged with dancers all Thursday afternoon and until late at night.

On next Thursday night Sedgeley Hall Club will give a hop which its promoters intend shall be not one whit behind any preceding hop.

A delightful hop at Seashore Hotel last night also requires especial notice in this connection. There was a large crowd and the evening was thoroughly enjoyed by visitors and home people.

There have been a number of sailing and fishing parties which have contributed much to the social life of the week and combined with the more elaborate events in the creation of an especially delightful round of pleasures.

The coming week has much of pleasure in store for Wilmingtonians and visitors. Invitations have already been issued for several very promising receptions and other parties and a number of public attractions of note are announced.

On to-morrow night the Organ Fund Society of Grace Methodist Church will give another of their delightful birthday parties at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Shaw. And on the same evening a class of talented girls and boys from the Oxford Orphanage will entertain at the Opera House. They will render a programme of music, recitation, etc., which will be thoroughly enjoyable. They have been trained by and are under the direction of Miss Eva Minor, a lady of much tact and culture.

Seashore Hotel will give several dances and other events, and the club houses will contribute their quota of pleasurable hops, and altogether much enjoyment is in store for home-folks and visitors.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran Church, Fourth street above Bladen, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock. No service at night. Sunday School at 9.30 A. M. All seats free and every person cordially invited.

Services at Seamen's Bethel this afternoon, 3 o'clock, conducted by Rev. A. P. Tyer. All are invited.

St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Sixth and Market streets, Rev. A. G. Voigt, D. D., pastor. Services to-day at 11 A. M. in the English language. Sunday school at 4.30 P. M.

Left on the Croatan.

On the passenger list of the *Croatan* which goes out to-day for New York are the following names: Rev. P. F. N. George, of Newbern; Rev. Dr. Robert Strange, Mr. Huske, Thomas Taylor, Miss Eliza Meares, Mrs. Rittenhouse and four children, Mr. T. C. DeRosset, Mr. G. W. Chesnutt and Mr. Mason Burr. Dr. Strange and Rev. Mr. George are off for their Summer vacation bicycle tour of New England States, the details of which were published in a recent issue of the STAR.

New Cotton.

Mr. A. J. McKinnon, of Maxton, sent the STAR on yesterday a boll of cotton well opened. It was pulled from a twenty acre field within one half mile of the town. Maxton will have an early bale of cotton unless all signs fail.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SANTIAGO HAS CAPITULATED!

But We Have Not.

We are still holding the fort,

AND HAVE BEATEN ALL COMPETITION

On Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Agricultural Implements, Mechanic's Tools, and

Everything IN THE Hardware Line,

Wholesale and Retail.

Mail orders given special attention.

J. W. MURCHISON,

The Leading Hardware Dealer.

jy 19 tf

Provisions.

D. S. Ribs,
Plates,
Shoulders,
Hams,
Lards.

We carry large stocks, sell at Rock Bottom Prices and solicit your orders.

We are sole agents for the

Famous Brands Cigars.

Renowns,
Cuban Blossom,
Topical Twist-Heads.

If your jobber can't furnish you, we will.

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Only.

jy 31 tf Nutt Street, A. C. L. Crossing.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS.

RECEIVED JUL 29 1898

Wilmington, N. C.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS.

ANSWERED AUG 1 1898

Wilmington, N. C.

Band Dating Stamps with Air Cushions

W. S. W. AUG 1 1898

For Cancelling Revenue Stamps with or without Air Cushions.

Rand & McNally's Wall Map, 4x8 feet, only 99c.

WILMINGTON STAMP WORKS,

15 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C.

Bell 'Phone 240. jy 31 tf

Wilmington Seacoast R. R.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT JUNE 27TH, 1898.

Leave Wilmington daily, except Sundays, 6.30 and 10.10 A. M.; 2.30, 5.00 and 7.15 P. M. Sunday, 10.10 A. M., 2.30 and 7.15 P. M.

Leave Ocean View daily, except Sundays, at 7.30 and 11.30 A. M.; 3.45, 6.00 and 10 P. M Sunday, 11.30 A. M., 6 and 9.30 P. M.

On Fridays there will be two late trains up, 10 and 11.30 P. M.

The Saturday Special, leaving Wilmington at 1 P. M., and the 11.30 P. M. train from Ocean View, will be discontinued.

Freights will be carried on the 10.10 A. M. and 5 P. M. trains only, except vegetables and meats on the 6.30 A. M. No goods will be received unless accompanied by a way bill and freight prepaid. GEO. R. FRENCH, President.

R. O. GRANT Superintendent. to 29 tf

New Flour.

175 Barrels Flour.
100 Barrels 1-8 Flour.
75 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
50 Barrels 1-16 Flour.
50 Barrels 1-4 Flour.
25 Barrels Best Patent.
450 Bushels Peanuts.
375 Kegs Nails.
250 Bundles Hoop Iron.

W. B. Cooper,

Wholesale Grocer,

jy 30 tf Wilmington, N. C.

THIS IS HOT WEATHER.

But you wouldn't know it if you were at CAROLINA BEACH. Come down and try it a while, and be sure to

Stop at the Kure House.

Rooms furnished or unfurnished. Board by the day, week or month. Good fare and every comfort for guests. For rates, apply to

Mrs. Hans A. Kure.

jy 31 1m

FOR RENT.

One Nicely Furnished Room, suitable for one or two young men, with or without board. Apply to 116 Dock street, or to 11 South Front street. jy 31 tf

CONCERT.

The Singing Class of the Oxford Orphan Asylum will give a Fine Concert on Monday evening, at the Opera House, at 8.30 o'clock.

Admission, Adults, 25c. Children, 15c. jy 31 1t

REV. J. T. BETTS

Will give a very entertaining and instructive LECTURE on Monday night, August 1st, in the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church. The LECTURE will be ILLUSTRATED with many views, using the reversing light.

Admission, 10 and 15 Cents. jy 30 2t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 per year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.00; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve months, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 60 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter, Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1898.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS.

Sixth District—John D. Bellamy, of New Hanover.

FOR SUPERIOR COURT JUDGES.

First District—Hon. George H. Brown, of Beaufort.

Second District—Hon. Henry R. Bryan, of Craven.

Fifth District—Hon. Thomas J. Shaw, of Guilford.

Sixth District—Hon. Oliver H. Allen, of Lenoir.

Seventh District—Hon. Thomas A. McNeill, of Robeson.

Eleventh District—Hon. W. Alexander Hoke, of Lincoln.

FOR SOLICITOR.

Sixth District—Rodolph Duffy, of Onslow.

KEEPING THEIR EYES ON AMERICA.

The whole world is watching America. In peace it notes how we conduct our industries and in war sends observant men to note how we make war. They study our warships, our methods of manœuvreing ships and our ways of massing armies and putting them in the field. All this is a compliment to American genius and to American methods.

There is not a country in the world that does not regard America as a competitor in something and not a country in the world which is not trying to meet the competition or to prevent it. The European farmers are afraid of the American farmers and attribute much if not all of their troubles to the competition of American foodstuffs, hence the agitation and the efforts to keep these foodstuffs out of their home markets, in which they have been partially successful. While the European farmers complain so do European manufacturers feel the effect of American competition, but not so much as they will in the future. Our manufactured exports are annually increasing, we ship to European countries and in such articles as we export undersell the home manufacturers, and they wonder how it is that we can do it. while they have what is called cheap labor and we have what is called dear labor. We exported more manufactures the past year than we ever did before in one year, and took just that much trade away from Eropean manufacturers, who once had almost a monopoly of that business.

One of the industries in which we are steadily forging to the front is the manufacture of iron and steel and of articles made of these metals, consisting of everything between a railroad locomotive and a surgeon's lance. England and Germany once controlled the iron and steel industries, but America has wrested that control from them and they have been trying to find out how it was done. We have had English experts, French experts and German experts with us studying our industrial methods, and Japanese experts we have with us all the time. They have profited so much by their observations and instructions that they have become the teachers of their own people, and have so thoroughly introduced our methods into their country that they are now called the "yankees of the Pacific."

One of the latest European observers was Herr Shroedter, who came from Germany to study the iron and steel-making industry in this country. His observation were thus reported by the Philadelphia *Record*, which was interested in them because it is published in one of our great iron and steel producing and manufacturing States. It says:

"Herr Shroedter, the secretary of the German Matallurgical Association, finding that a new source of competition to German metal manufactures has sprung up in recent years and is rapidly growing to large proportions, has been quietly investigating its origin and causes. He finds that this newly discovered stream flows, like the great Gulf stream, from America. Without attempting to give a literal translation of Secretary Shroedter's report, a brief resume of its principal features will serve to show that he has grasped the subject fairly well, and that he has, moreover, been careful to obtain accurate figures. His investigations have been confined to metallurgical industries, and particularly to iron and steel manufactures. He shows that the commencement of the production of iron in America on a competitive scale may be traced to the introduction of anthracite coal in blast furnaces in Pennsylvania about the year 1840. From an insignificant beginning the production of iron increased prodigiously, until in 1890 it surpassed the English output. Last year the American production of pig iron was almost ten million tons, and the average rate of production thus far in 1898 has been no less than a million tons a month.

"Not content with this supremacy in the production of crude pig iron, the Americans are apparently determined to capture the markets of the world for all kinds of finished forms of iron and steel. Last year a single company in Pittsburg turned out 2,250,000 tons of steel, rolled into rails, girders and other commercial forms, and shipped to all parts of the world. This great concern not only rules the market in these finished products, but controls the price of iron ore and coke. The Mesaba iron mountain range, opened by the firm referred to in 1892, produced last year one-third of all the iron ore mined in the United States. Until lately the cost of mining this ore ranged from 50 cents to 25 cents per ton. Now, the powerful steam excavators employed in digging ore from the banks will load 10,000 tons on the cars in twenty-four hours, at a cost of less than 10 cents a ton.

"The cars are gigantic carriers, having a capacity of 100 tons each, and the ore is hauled nearly 1,000 miles at a cost of little more than one-half cent per ton per mile. The high rate of wages paid in America has stimulated both the invention of labor-saving machinery and the automatic handling of bulk to such a great degree that in many metallurgical industries the labor cost per ton of finished product is far less than elsewhere in the world, even though the rate of wages be far higher than elsewhere. For these and other reasons the Secretary of the German Metallurgical Association is of the opinion that American competition is destined to continue to be a serious factor in foreign markets, and one which the German manufacturers can meet only by the adoption of similar methods of production."

The gist of this is that the wonderful success of this country in the iron and steel industries is due to cheap ores and the skilful and economical methods in handling them. As a rule we believe the iron ores of Europe lie deep under the surface, while there are no deposits to compare in colossal proportions with the ore deposits of this country. Every foot that ore has to be lifted adds that much to the cost of production and consequently something to the price which the consumer has to pay. In these days of keen competition every little counts. In England it costs more than two dollars a ton to mine iron. We do dot know what it costs in Germany. We believe Spain leads in the low cost of production, but it is entirely safe to say that there is no country in Europe, however abundant its ore may be, or however cheap its labor, which can put ore on the ground for ten cents a ton, as this German observer testifies that they can do in the Mesaba iron region, nor for fifty cents a ton, as they can do in some of the mining sections of the South.

But it isn't simply in the labor saving machinery in mining that Americans excel for they show the same tact in economical methods in all the branches of the industry when they make some wonderful mechanism do the work of many hands, po it more quickly, more reliably and at a tithe of the cost at which it could be done by hand, and hence these European experts open their eyes when they go into some of our great machine shops and foundries and see immense blocks and shafts of iron and steel weighing many tons lifted by great magnets and whirled away to another part of the building as noiselessly and apparently with as little effort as if they were bags of feathers. Electricity is harnessed for this and does the work of hundreds of hands. They open their eyes again and wonder when they see railroad trains loaded with molten iron from the furnaces and transported ten or twelve miles to the great plants where it is to be converted into steel and turned into various forms for machinery and other uses and gradually they begin to understand how it is that America has so soon forged to the front in the iron and steel-making business.

MINOR MENTION.

According to a cable dispatch published yesterday Spaniards oppose the cession of Porto Rico on the ground that she has "always been loyal." A proof of her loyalty was exhibited when Ponce, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, capitulated to a few small American war vessels, and where the American troops were received with a warm welcome. That is a striking evidence of "loyalty to Spain." But Cuba was also loyal, so loyal that she was given the pet name of "The Ever Faithful Isle," although they have had periodic rebellions there for the past fifty years or more, and hundreds of thousands of natives and Spaniards have died in battle or from wounds received in battle or from starvation or disease. But there is no talk of the "loyalty" of Cuba now. The Philippines are also "loyal" although Spanish authority is at an end in the islands, and the Spanish armies are cooped up within the walls of Manila. The trouble with Spain has been all along that she wasn't able to distinguish between loyalty and disloyalty, and foolishly closed her eyes to the manifestations of discontent that might have been removed if she had shown a reasonable amount of common sense and some disposition to listen to complaints and do justice to the oppressed. If Porto Ricans are "loyal to Spain," they take a remarkable way of showing it when they become wild with delight when the Spanish flag comes down and the Stars and Stripes go up.

* * *

The colored agitators for more of the official plums are bobbing up all around, and the echoes to Congressman White's Raleigh speech, inviting the race issue, are coming in right lively. Yesterday we reproduced an extract from the Pittsboro *Record* showing how the leaven is working and the fermentation progressing among the swarthy contingent in Chatham county, and referred to the assertiveness of the same contingent in Montgomery county. The following is clipped from the Rockingham *Rocket* of last week:

"A prominent negro of this township said last Saturday, 'We've got men of our race who can fill any office, from President to Constable, and it won't be long before we'll fill them."

As for ambition this sable citizen is a vaulter from long taw, and doesen't deal in generalities like White, or content himself with some county offices and a Congressman like the Rev. pie-pursuer of Chatham does, but sweeps the platter and goes for everything from the President down. It is true that he hails from the little town of Rockingham, abode of Office Hunter Dockery, where the circle of contact is somewhat limited for a colored statesman, and he may therefore have a somewhat exaggerated estimate of the potentialities, politically and officially speaking, of his race, but his utterances show that the White (black) movemement is being warmly responded to by the colored ballot slingers along the line, who agree with White that there ought to be more of them holding soft snaps.

* * *

The perplexing factor, and about the only perplexing one, in bringing the war with Spain to a close will be the disposition that is to be made of the Philippine islands, and the perplexity in this case hinges on the obligations that we may have assumed as to the insurgents. If we have assumed obligations (and there is little doubt that we have), we must keep faith and discharge them, unless a violation of the contract by the insurgents relieve us from the obligation. English public sentiment as voiced by the leading journals urges this country to take possession of the islands and hold them, but that would practically be as much a violation of the agreement that has in all probability been made with the Philippine leaders as returning the islands to the control of Spain would be, although if it came to that these leaders would doubtless prefer to live under our flag. But the fact that the Republic has been declared is pretty good proof that independence was understood to be the reward of cooperation with Admiral Dewey. But other factors may enter here. There are a good many of these islands, peopled by different kinds of people, some of whom have not much love for the others. There is no evidence yet that there is anything like unanimity amongst them as to the kind of government they would like to have, or as to who shall preside over the government. Aguinaldo has opposition, how formidable is not yet developed, but it is certain that his leadership will be disputed unless he and his rivals can be kept in restraint by this Government, so that the successful establishment of a Republic among people differing so much among themselves, and with so little experience in self-government, is not as easy a task as it might seem. Statesmanship may find a way to solve this problem, but at present it is the perplexing one in the situation, unless the insurgents themselves solve it by assuming too much and ignoring the power that put them where they are. This remains to be seen. Aguinaldo may be vain, conceited and inflated by success, but there is no evidence yet that he is a fool, pure and simple.

Yellow Jaundice Cured.

Suffering humanity should be supplied with every means possible for its relief. It is with pleasure we publish the following: "This is to certify that I was a terrible sufferer from Yellow Jaundice for over six months, and was treated by some of the best physicians in our city and all to no avail. Dr. Bell, our druggist, recommended Electric Bitters; and after taking two bottles, I was entirely cured. I now take great pleasure in recommending them to any person suffering from this terrible malady. I am gratefully yours, M. A. Hogarty, Lexington, Ky. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist. †

Persons troubled with diarrhœa will be interested in the experience of Mr. W. M. Bush, clerk of Hotel Dorrance, Providence, R. I. He says: "For several years I have been almost a constant sufferer from diarrhœa, the frequent attacks completely prostrating me and rendering me unfit for my duties at this hotel. About two years ago a travelling salesman kindly gave me a small bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Much to my surprise and delight its effects were immediate. Whenever I felt symptoms of the disease I would fortify myself against the attack with a few doses of this valuable remedy. The result has been very satisfactory and almost complete relief from the affliction." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

LOVE AND PET HER NOW.

MRS. R. A. WINDES.

Take my withered hand in yours,
Children of my soul,
Mother's heart is craving love,
Mother's growing old.
See the snows of many years
Crown my furrowed brow.
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Lay your hands upon my head,
Smooth my whitened hair,
I've been growing old the while
You've been growing fair.
I have toiled and prayed for you—
Ask not why or how—
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Children of my heart,
Mother's growing old, your love
Makes of life sweet part.
Touch with love my faded cheek,
Kiss my anxious brow.
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
Hold them close and strong.
Cheer me with a fond caress,
'Twill not be for long.
Youth immortal soon will crown
With its wealth my brow.
As I've loved and petted you,
Love and pet me now.

Take my withered hands in yours,
This your heart will prove;
If you owe me anything,
Pay the debt in love.
Press me in your strong young arms,
Breathe a loving vow,
That as I loved and petted you,
You'll love and pet me now.

—*The Standard.*

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone.—*Swift.*

— Civility costs nothing and buys everything.—*Lady Mary Montague.*

— A man may be a different man altogether from what his neighbors think he is.

— The soldier who never makes any marches or fights any battles is always dissatisfied.

— Self-vindication never does a man any good unless he has been assailed.—*Gladstone.*

— Every man is valued in this world as he shows by his conduct he wishes to be valued.—*Bruyere.*

— The man who lives in this world to make people happy is the man who will be most happy in the world to come.

— He who is false to present duty breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause.

— The Lord never judges a man by his deeds alone; he always takes into consideration the motives which prompted them.

— Kindness and love are the precious influences that form humanity, a brotherhood of peace and joy eternal. These are the well springs of the heart of man. These are the roots of that tree of life that flourishes forever in the paradise of God.

— We are not put into the world merely to do business. We are here to help on the progress of God's kingdom. And so it is well to remember that "when a man has not a good reason for doing a thing, he has one good reason for letting it alone."—*S. S. Times.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Sanford *Express:* The prospect of good crops of corn and cotton in this section this year is most encouraging.

— Wilson *News:* To-day (Friday) at his home in Elm City, Mr. George Griffin, at the age of 57 years, died suddenly of heart failure.

— Nashville *Graphic:* We regret to learn of the death of Mr. Sidney Harper, which occurred Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Harper was in his field at the time of his death, and the cause is attributed to heart failure.

— Carthage *Blade:* On Saturday last at his home in Deep River township, Mr. Findley Campbell breathed his last. At the time of his death he was in the 82nd year of his age, and was one of Moore county's oldest citizens.

— Louisburg *Times:* It is said that the Populist office-holders have made a proposition to the Republicans of Franklin county (which party in this county is composed of less than a dozen white men, and 2,000 negroes) allowing the Republicans the Register of Deeds, one member of the Legislature, two County Commissioners and a member of the Board of Education. But in this proposition, it is said, there is a little proviso, viz: The Populists must dictate the nominees—especially for Register of Deeds.

— Lincoln *Journal:* Mr. Ephraim Carpenter, who lives near Long Shoals, had a narrow escape from the fangs of a copperhead snake some days ago. He did not discover the snake until it had struck at him its fangs becoming fastened in the leg of his pants. When it succeeded in getting loose the snake struck at his foot, inflicting a slight wound through a hole in his shoe, from which he suffered but little. As he stooped over to kill the reptile it struck again, missing his face by only six inches. —— We would not rob Col. John Calhoun Hope, the rattlesnake killer, of one single laurel for anything. But these blessed printers robbed Col. Hope's last snake of 10 rattles. The correct dimensions and equipment of that snake reported last week, was: Length, 6 feet 9½ inches; circumference, 18 inches; number of rattles, 28.

— Inquiring Stranger—"Did you ever think what you'd do if that rope should break or your foot should slip when you were cleaning the outside of one of those windows down on the seventeenth floor?" Window Cleaner—"Yes, sir; I'd go out of the business entirely. Think I'm a fool?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Discovered by a Woman.

Another great discovery has been made, and that too, by a lady in this country. "Disease fastened its clutches upon her and for seven years she withstood its severest tests, but her vital organs were undermined and death seemed imminent. For three months she coughed incessantly, and could not sleep. She finally discovered a way to recovery, by purchasing of us a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, and was so much relieved on taking the first dose, that she slept all night; and with two bottles, has been absolutely cured. Her name is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamnick & Co., of Shelby, N. C. Trial bottles free at R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. Regular size 50c and $1.00 Every bottle guaranteed. †

"I have used Chamberlain's Cough Remedy in my family for years and always with good results," says My W. B. Cooper, of El Rio, Cal. "For small children we find it especially effective." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

A WATERING-PLACE COSTUME FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

A THOROUGH outfit for a season at a fashionable watering place requires, in our climate, to be quite elaborate, for there must be gowns for cool as well as for hot days. Blue serge is a material which comes into fashion every year. Of course there are many different weaves of it, as well as different colorings, but a blue serge gown is considered almost a necessity for every wardrobe. An original design, which we publish to-day, taken from HARPER'S BAZAR, in blue serge from la maison Weille, is in the bluet shade. The waist is tight-fitting at the back, blousing a little in front. It is made with a round yoke, which extends to the sleeve on the shoulders, the yoke of white mousseline de soie laid in very narrow pleats. Around the yoke the waist is finished with three narrow folds of striped taffeta silk, in mauve and white, put above a straight band of Irish guipure lace, and a band of the lace is put over the top of the sleeves. The waist itself fastens at the left, and is most effectively trimmed with rows of braid put on in clusters and at regular spaces. The sleeves are small, also trimmed with the rows of braid. The collar is very high, with straight turned-over pieces, and made of the striped white and mauve taffetta silk. A black satin belt makes the waist look smaller, while a bow of the striped silk fastens the belt and gives a pretty finish. At the top of the kirt there is a yoke let in of the striped silk, while at the foot there is a band put on in scallops. This is very effective against the deep blue serge.

The hat worn with this gown is quite different in shape from any of the fashions that have yet been brought out. It is somewhat like a toque, made of fancy straw trimmed with bunches of roses and leaves, and at the left side are large rosettes of deep blue velvet.

TWINKLINGS.

— He—"Vot does dis mean in dot summer hotel pamplet, 'Superior c-u-i-s-i-n-e?'" She—"Oh! dot means dot der cook is French undt not Irish."

— Kind Party—"If I give you this penny, what will you do with it?" Tatters (sarcastically)—"I'll be honest with you, guv'nor. I'll spend it in riotous living."—*Tit-Bits.*

— First Sunday School Scholar—"How far have you got in the question book? We've got as far as 'Original sin.'" Second Ditto—"Oh, we got by that long ago. We are 'Past redemption.'"—*Boston Transcript.*

— On the Way Home: Jimmy—"Didn't you hear the Sunday school teacher say your conscience is what tells you when you do wrong?" Tommy—"It's a good thing it don't tell your mother."—*Puck.*

— Bobbie had been studying his dear old grandfather's wrinkled face a long time. "Well, Bob," said the old gentleman, "do you like my face?" "Yes, grandpa," said Bobbie, "it's an awfully nice face. But why don't you have it ironed?"

— Good Advice: Office Boy—"Please, sir, I'd like to get to my grandmother's funeral this afternoon." Employer—"You should be economical. Don't waste your grandmothers so early in the season; save them for the deciding games in the fall."—*Judge.*

— Spanish Editor—"What's the news from America?" Assistant—"Cervera and our other captured heroes have reached Portsmouth." Spanish Editor—"Put out a bulletin: 'Admiral Cervera and his brave men effect a landing in the heart of Yankeeland."—*Philadelphia Record.*

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— Hon. Matthew Stanley Quay indorses Admiral Dewey's requisition for soap. He found that article very useful in the campaign of 1888.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— There is a formidable gathering of European and Asiatic fleets at Manila, but as the Japanese and British are instructed to co-operate with Admiral Dewey, if necessary, there is no occasion, at present at least, for anxiety in regard to American operations in the East Indies.—*Chicago News.*

—— The news that an army post in Alaska was without a mail for nine months will surprise most people, as much as the fact that a large portion of our Alaskan Territory, in the Aleutian Islands, lies well on the Asiatic side of the globe. This nation does not yet realize what an extensive tract Secretary Seward purchased for $7,500,000, nor what an immense amount of work is required for its development.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

The Popular Side Comb.

The side comb still rides the top wave of popular favor notwithstanding its general adoption and consequent degeneracy into the cheapest of materials. The prevailing broad method of wearing the hair makes milady of fashion as dependent upon its good offices as her less favored sister of the shops, the only distinction between them being the difference in material. The latest combs are small, of amber or shell and decorated with finely cut steel. Sometimes the steel is but a narrow band of beads, while again it broadens out into arabesques, points or curves, or even clover leaves or flower-de-luces. Many of the combs are also set with gems, real or imitation, while others for evening wear are studded with colored stones to harmonize with the costume worn.

Making a Distinction.

Miss Cayenne had caused her partner a great deal of annoyance by forgetting what her long suit was and remaining oblivious to trump signals. He mopped the perspiration from his brow and ventured the observation, "I was under the impression that you said you were accustomed to playing whist." "Yes," she answered sweetly, "I play it. I don't work at it as some people do."—Washington Star.

"Our baby has been continually troubled with colic and cholera infantum since his birth, and all that we could do for him did not seem to give more than temporary relief, until we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. Since giving that remedy he has not been troubled. We want to give you this testimonial as an evidence of our gratitude, not that you need it to advertise your meritorious remedy.—G. M. Law, Keokuk, Ia." For sale by R. R. BELLAMY, druggist. †

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—		
2 ℔ Jute	6½@	6¾
Standard	7 @	7½
WESTERN SMOKED—		
Hams ℔ ℔	12 @	13½
Sides ℔ ℔	@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	@	7
DRY SALTED—		
Sides ℔ ℔	6½@	6¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	@	6½
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—		
Second-hand, each	@	1 10
New New York, each	@	1 30
New City, each	@	1 10
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	@	24
BRICKS—		
Wilmington ℔ M	5.00 @	7 00
Northern	9 00 @	14 00
BUTTER—		
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15 @	18
Northern	18 @	25
CORN MEAL—		
Per bushel, in sacks	@	50
Virginia Meal	@	50
COTTON TIES ℔ bundle	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—		
Sperm	18 @	25
Adamantine	8 @	11
CHEESE ℔ ℔—		
Northern Factory	10 @	11
Dairy, Cream	@	11
State	10½@	19
COFFEE—℔ ℔—		
Laguyra	13 @	16
Rio	8 @	9
COMETICS—		
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard	@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18 @	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	11 @	12
FISH—		
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00 @	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00 @	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00 @	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00 @	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00 @	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	@	3 50
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	@	6 50
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00 @	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5 @	10
Extra	4 25 @	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—		
Low grade	@	3 50
Choice	@	3 75
Straight	4 25 @	4 50
First Patent	@	5 25
GLUE—℔ ℔	7½@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—		
Corn, from store, bgs—White	@	52½
Car load, in bags—White	@	50
Oats, from store	38 @	40
Oats, Rust Proof	@	40
Cow Peas	90 @	1 00
HIDES—℔ ℔—		
Green	@	8
Dry	@	12
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—		
Clover Hay	80 @	85
Rice Straw	@	50
Eastern	@	90
Western	@	90
North River	@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1½@	2
LARD, ℔ ℔—		
Northern	5½@	7½
North Carolina	6 @	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15 @	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—		
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00 @	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00 @	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00 @	18 00
Dressed flooring, seasoned	18 00 @	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00 @	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—		
Barbadoes, in hogshead	@	26
Barbadoes in barrels	@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads	@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels	@	28
Sugar-House, in hogsheads	12 @	14
Sugar-House, in barrels	14 @	15
Syrup, in barrels	12 @	15
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 40 @	1 50
PORK, ℔ barrel—		
City Mess	11 50 @	12 00
Rump	@	12 00
Prime	@	11 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10 @	12
SALT, ℔ sack Alum	@	1 10
Liverpool	@	70
Lisbon	@	70
American	@	70
On 128 ℔ Sacks	@	45
SHINGLES, ℔ M—	5 00 @	6 00
Common	1 40 @	2 25
Cypress Saps	3 50 @	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@	5¾
Standard A	@	5¾
White Extra C	@	5
Extra C, Golden	@	4¾
C, Yellow	@	4¼
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	5½@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00 @	14 00
W. O. Hogshead	@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping	@	9 00
Mill, Prime	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	@	6 50
Common Mill	4 00 @	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary	@	3 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed ℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50 @	8 50
" Sap	5 00 @	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 00 @	5 00
" Sap	4 00 @	4 50
4x24 Heart	4 00 @	4 50
" Sap	3 00 @	3 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔—	@	4½
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 30 @	2 00
North Carolina	1 30 @	2 00
WOOL ℔ ℔—Unwashed	@	18

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, July 30.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market steady at 92½c per bbl for strained and 97½c for good strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1.10 per of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Market firm at $1.00 per barrel for Hard, $1.50 for Dip, and $1.50 for Virgin.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady, 26c, 25½c; rosin steady $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, $1.15; crude turpentine steady, $1.30, $1.80, $1.90.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits turpentine	134
Rosin	323
Tar	119
Crude turpentine	31

Receipts same day last year.—187 casks spirits turpentine, 620 bbls rosin, 54 bbls tar, 44 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5½c per pound for middling. Quotations: Good Ordinary 3 3-16 cts ℔ ℔
Good Ordinary 4¾ " "
Low Middling 5 3-16 " "
Middling 5½ " "
Good Middling 5¾ " "
Same day last year, middling 8¼c.
Receipts—0 bales; same day last year, 15.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 60 to 65c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 70c; fancy, 75c. Virginia—Extra prime, 75c; fancy, 75c; Spanish, 70@80c.

CORN—Firm; 52½ to 55 cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—$1.00 to 1.05 per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 10 to 11c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25; seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to .50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Money on call easy at 1½ per cent., the last loan being at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills 485¼ for demand; 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates 484½@485 and 486¾. Commercial bills 482¾. Silver certificates 58¼@59. Bar silver 58 9-16. Mexican dollars 45½. Government bonds strong; U. S. new 4's, registered, 126¾; coupon, 128¼; U. S. 4's 110; do. coupon, 110½; U. S. 3's, 97; U. S. 5's, registered, 111½; do. 5's, coupon, 112¾. State bonds dull; N. C. 6's 125; 4's 102.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Rosin steady; strained, common to good, $1 35@1 40. Spirits turpentine dull at 26½@28c.

CHARLESTON, July 30.—Spirits turpentine steady at 24½c; no sales. Rosin quiet and unchanged; no sales.

SAVANNAH, July 30.—Spirits turpentine firm at 25c; sales 912 casks; receipts 1,171 casks. Rosin firm; sales 1,776 barrels; receipts 3,989 barrels; prices unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 30.—The cotton market opened quiet at a decline of 2 and 3 points under scattered local selling, due to an absence of Liverpool, news (holiday) and bearish crop and weather news. Shortly after the call there was a reaction on light covering by shorts, and feared possible unfavorable developments in the cotton belt over Sunday. Speculation during the early part of the short session was almost entirely for local account. Late in the forenoon prices sagged off under sheer lack of speculative support, with the market finally dull at a net loss of 2 and 3 points.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c.

Cotton futures closed dull; August 5.84c, September 5.88c, October 5.91c, November 5.94c, December 5.97c, January 6.01c, February 6.04c; March 6.07c, April 6.11c, May 6.15c.

Spot cotton closed quiet; middling uplands 6 1-16c; middling gulf 6 5-16c; sales 1,144 bales.

Net receipts 569 bales; gross receipts 696 bales; forwarded 127 bales; sales 1,144 bales; sales to spinners 25 bales; stock (actual) 93,242 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 3,389 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,421 bales; exports to the Continent 1,192 bales; stock 248,072 bales.

Total since September 1st—Net receipts 8,506,749 bales; exports to Great Britain 3,476,427 bales; exports to France 815,208 bales; exports to the Continent 2,961,111 bales.

July 30.—Galveston, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 60 bales; Norfolk, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts 554 bales; Baltimore, nominal at 6¾c, net receipts — bales; Boston, quiet at 6 1-16c, net receipts 60 bales; Wilmington, steady at 5¾c, net receipts — bales; Philadelphia, quiet at 6 5-16c, net receipts 92 bales; Savannah, steady at 5 11-16c, net receipts 62 bales; New Orleans, quiet at 5 11-16c, net receipts 1,992 bales; Mobile, nominal at 5¾c, net receipts — bales; Memphis, dull at 5¾c, net receipts 108 bales; Augusta, steady at 6 1-16c, net receipts 76 bales; Charleston, quiet at —c, net receipts — bales.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, July 30.—Flour was inactive and weaker, winter patents $4 51@4 60. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red 74c; options ruled steady all the morning with a slight trade supported by scant offerings, a late demand from July shorts and a prospective visible supply decrease Monday; closed ¼c net higher; No. 2 red July closed 72¾@75c; September closed 69½c; December closed 69c. Corn—Spot steady; weak; No. 2 38½c; options opened weaker because of rains. West, but later rallied on covering and closed ¼@½c net lower; September closed 37¾c; December closed 38¼c. Oats—Spot firmer; No. 2 27½c; options were dull but stronger with cash oats, closing ½c net higher; September closed 25¾c. Beef steady; family $11 50; extra mess $10 50; beef hams $22 00; packet $11 00@11 50; city extra India mess $17 00. Cut meats quiet; pickled bellies 6¼@7½c; do. shoulders 4@4¼c; do. hams 7½@8c. Lard firmer; Western steam $5 72½; July $5 82, nominal; refined firmer. Pork firm; mess $9 75@10 25; short clear $11 50@13 50; family $11 75@12 50. Butter—market was firm; Western creamery 14½@18½; do. factory 11@13c; Elgins 18½; imitation creamery 12¾@15c; State dairy 13@17c; do. creamery 14c. Cheese steady; large white 7¼c. Potatoes steady; Jerseys $1 50@2 00; Long Island $1 75@2 00. Petroleum dull; refined New York $6 40; Philadelphia and Baltimore $6 35; do. in bulk $3 85. Rice steady; domestic, fair to extra 5½@6¾; Japan 5¾@6¼c. Cabbage steady; Long Island $2 50@2 60. Coffee—Spot Rio inactive; No. 7 invoice 6c; No. 7 jobbing 6½c; mild quiet; Cordova 8½@15c. Sugar—raw steady; fair refining 3½c; centrifugal 96 test 4¼c; refined firm; mould A 5¾

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SONG OF THE BEGGAR MAID.

The moon is a king with a silver crown
 In the blue, blue sky.
Happy go lucky and low lie down,
Favored by fortune's every frown,
 Beggarly maid am I; beggarly maid am I.

What is his wand with the starry tip?
 A pale moonbeam.
He lays it gently upon my lip.
Kings may quarrel and kingdoms slip.
 Happy I lie and dream; happy I lie and dream.

Here I lie through the dear, dear night.
 May it linger long!
Every goblin and every sprite,
Happy go heavy and happy go light,
 Sings in my dreamland song, sings in my dreamland song.

Kings may quarrel and kings may groan
 With a long, long sigh.
Queens may languish and make their moan.
Beggarly maiden and all alone,
 Happiest queen am I, happiest queen am I.
 —A. G. Herbertson in Black and White.

THE MINISTER'S STORY.

He Takes a Perilous Ride and the Groom Shows Appreciation.

Rev. Dr. Britt of Omaha, who officiates as editor of The Veteran, dearly loves a good story and can tell one as well as listen to one. Dr. Britt was for years a leading minister in the Methodist church, but resigned on account of ill health. He served in the Union army for four years and earned the right to wear a badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and his service in the army makes him peculiarly fitted for his position of editor of the Grand Army organ of the department of Nebraska.

A few days ago Dr. Britt was telling of one of his ministerial experiences. It occurred years ago in Illinois.

On the coldest night in the winter of 1878 Dr. Britt retired to bed in a well warmed bedchamber and prepared to sleep the sleep of the just. Just as he was dreaming of a donation party that did not eat more than it left he was aroused by a knock at the front door. When he answered the knock, a man stepped into the room and shook the snow from his coat.

"I want you to go out near Mott's schoolhouse and marry a couple," said the stranger.

Mott's schoolhouse was nine miles from town, and Dr. Britt naturally objected to traveling that distance through a blizzard.

"Why not wait until morning?" queried the doctor.

"It can't be did, parson," said the stranger. "The man has got to start for South America in the morning an wants to take a wife with him. His girl has steadily refused him up till three hours ago, an as he's got to start tomorrow he wants to marry her an take her along."

Dr. Britt had been married just long enough to appreciate the situation, and finally consented to go. He wrapped himself up as warmly as possible and took his place on the spring seat of the lumber wagon that was to convey him to the bridal scene. It was the coldest ride he had ever experienced and reminded him of that icy night before the Sunday that Donelson surrendered. But the home of the bride to be was finally reached. A few neighbors were gathered, and as soon as the preacher was thawed out he performed the marriage ceremony.

The next morning the bride and groom started for South America and rode to the railroad station in a lumber wagon with Dr. Britt. The doctor went to the station with them, and just before the train departed the groom called him to one side and thrust a sealed envelope into his hand.

Dr. Britt thrust the envelope into his pocket and hastened home. Calling Mrs. Britt into his study, he opened the envelope to gaze upon his fee.

The envelope contained a $1 bill and a 50 cent shinplaster.—Omaha World-Herald.

His Income.

James Payn tells of a well known singer many years ago who in the pride of his heart greatly exaggerated to the tax collector his own assessment. "The fact is," he confessed to the commissioners, "I have not 1,000 pence of certain income." "But are you not stage manager to the opera house?" "Yes, but there is no salary attached to it." "But you teach?" "Yes, but I have no pupils." "Then you are a concert singer." "True, but I have no engagements." "At all events you have a very good salary at Drury Lane." "A very good one, but then it's never paid." Under these circumstances the tax was remitted.

Three Words That Thrill.

Madame—After all, the sum of human happiness may be put in three words.

Monsieur—What the dickens are they?

"I love you."

"Oh, I didn't know but you meant, 'Pay to bearer.'"—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Without Reason.

Amateur Scientist—Can you explain to me the reason why so many people become insane?

Guyer—The answer ought to suggest itself. They have no reason.—Philadelphia Call.

The tobacco raised in Baluchistan is exceedingly strong and cannot be smoked by any but the most vigorous white men. The natives do not appear to be affected by it.

More than 10,000 persons are employed in England in the manufacture of explosives. The death list from accidents last year was 40, and 167 were injured.

SLEEPING CAR MANNERS.

Two Girls Tell of Experiences With the American Man.

There were three or four young women in a parlor car on a New Jersey railway the other day and two of them gave their experience in traveling alone at night. One had ventured the remark:

"The American men are always polite to women traveling alone. If they are not, it is certainly the woman's fault. She is forward or common or something."

That started the conversation.

One girl didn't know about this and protested:

"Girls, you know I am not forward, at least I hope I am not, or common, and yet I had a very unpleasant experience once. I was going to Pittsburg alone. Father and brother Frank went over to Jersey City with me and I went on the western express at half past 6. Frank had the tickets and found my section, No. 8. There were a satchel and overcoat and umbrella there, which he moved to the next section.

"We had only time to get the illustrated papers, say goodby, and I was off.

"I hadn't turned the second page of the paper I had taken up before we were crossing the meadows, when I was startled by a gruff voice saying, 'Who moved my things?' I found my paper too interesting to look up. Again he shouted: 'Who moved those things? This is my section, and I want my things put back in it.'

"I felt my face getting hot, but said nothing. He picked up his satchel, sat down in No. 7 opposite, unbuttoned his shoes, kicked first one, then the other, across the aisle under my feet, put on slippers and a traveling cap, hung his hat over my head, then went for the porter, who had just come in. He growled something at him and I heard the porter say, 'Don'no, sah; have to see the Pullman conductor.' He went into the next car. I called the porter, found my tickets were all right and wondered what would happen next. I didn't have to wonder long. In he came again, and, girls, he was tall, broad shouldered, elegantly dressed—looked a gentleman, anyway, though he wasn't one. He said something to the porter about a mistake, then came over to me, and, bowing, said:

" 'I made a mistake. I ask your pardon.'

"I know my face blazed then. I did feel so insulted to think he could kick his shoes under my feet and then apologize. I looked straight at him and said: 'I think it time you asked my pardon. You are the rudest man I ever met in all my life.' He stood there long enough to tell me that if he had known that I was that kind of a woman he never would have apologized, and then went back to his section.

"At Philadelphia some one he knew came in and he must have told him all about it, for, in one of those mysterious lulls which on the train are just like those at a concert, we all heard him say, 'I went up and told her I'd made a mistake and asked her pardon, but she was so d——d sassy I was sorry I did.' Now, girls, was that my fault? You see, even an American will be rude sometimes to women."

The champion of men took a back seat, and a jolly looking girl gave her experience.

"Mine was just funny, girls, and, I guess, my own fault. I was alone too. One night we were going across the Alleghanies, and the train rocked like mad. I had watched several people land in the place they hadn't wanted to land in and was getting a good deal of amusement. I called the porter to have my berth made up, walked up the car, sat down without a mishap, patted myself on the back and wondered why the other passengers weren't so agile. As I came back I noticed a man sound asleep, arms folded, head down and hat over his eyes. As I came opposite him the train gave a fearful lurch; I felt myself going and grabbed something. It was the man's neck; I was on his lap, arms round him. My head struck his head, and his hat flew into the next seat. He said merely, 'Good Lord!' and I was gone. I didn't look back. I just crawled in between my curtains. Then I had to laugh."—New York Sun.

True.

'I think it is the most ridiculous idea," said Mrs. Newlywed, "celebrating your diamond wedding when you have been married 75 years. I'm going to reverse it—the way it ought to be—the diamond wedding first, then the golden, and so forth. Why, even if you should live 75 years after you were married, you would be too old to go to dinners and dances where you could wear the diamonds."—Harper's Bazar.

Ancient Systems of Charity.

A regularly organized system of relieving poverty has been in vogue in China for more than 2,000 years. It is said that an organized system of charity prevailed among the Egyptians 2,500 years before Christ.

Insulted Him.

Ferry—What was the matter with Johnson last night that he should get insulted when I asked him to drink? He is not a total abstainer, is he?

Wallace—It was the way you put the question. He is subject to attacks of kleptomania, and when you asked him if he "wasn't beginning to feel like taking something" he got hurt, very naturally.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

The most northern lighthouse in Great Britain, the northwest tower on the coast of Shetland, is built on a rock 200 feet high, the summit of which barely affords room for the necessary buildings. The rock itself has the appearance of a gigantic iceberg.

The highest ascent ever made by man up a mountain is believed to be that of Zurbriggen on Aconcagua, one of the peaks of the Andes. He reached an altitude of between 23,000 and 24,000 feet.

If you are starting on a long walking tour, thoroughly soap the inside of your stocking heel with the common yellow soap used in laundries. This will prevent your heel blistering.

In Zululand, when the moon is at the full, objects are distinctly visible at as great a distance as seven miles. By starlight one can see to read print with ease.

All lovers are alike, and that is why they correspond.—New Orleans Picayune.

AMATEUR PIRATES.

Sir Francis Drake's First Attempt In the Art of Piracy.

Frank R. Stockton contributes to St. Nicholas a series of articles on "The Buccaneers of Our Coast." In his characteristic vein Mr. Stockton says:

Spain was not at war with England, and when Drake sailed with four small ships into the port of the little town of Nombre de Dios in the middle of the night the inhabitants of the town were as much astonished as the people of Perth Amboy would be if four armed vessels were to steam into Raritan bay and endeavor to take possession of the town. The peaceful Spanish townspeople were not at war with any civilized nation, and they could not understand why bands of armed men should invade their streets, enter the market place, fire their calivers, or muskets, into the air, and then sound a trumpet loud enough to wake up everybody in the place. Just outside of the town the invaders had left a number of their men, and when these heard the trumpet in the market place, they also fired their guns. All this noise and hubbub so frightened the good people of the town that many of them jumped from their beds, and, without stopping to dress, fled to the mountains. But all the citizens were not such cowards, and 14 or 15 of them armed themselves and went out to defend their town from the unknown invaders.

Beginners in any trade or profession, whether it be the playing of the piano, the painting of pictures, or the pursuit of piracy, are often timid and distrustful of themselves; so it happened on this occasion with Francis Drake and his men, who were merely amateur pirates and showed very plainly that they did not yet understand their business.

When the 15 Spanish citizens came into the market place and found there the little body of armed Englishmen, they immediately fired upon them, not knowing or caring who they were. This brave resistance seems to have frightened Drake and his men almost as much as their trumpets and guns had frightened the citizens, and the English immediately retreated from the town. When they reached the place where they had left the rest of their party, they found that these had already run away and taken to the boats. Consequently Drake and his men were obliged partly to undress themselves and to wade out to the little ships. The Englishmen secured no booty whatever, and they killed only one Spaniard, and he was a man who had been looking out of a window to see what was the matter.

Whether or not Drake's conscience had anything to do with the bungling manner in which he made this first attempt at piracy we cannot say, but he soon gave his conscience a holiday and undertook some very successful robbing enterprises. He received information from some natives that a train of mules was coming across the isthmus of Panama, loaded with gold and silver bullion and guarded only by their drivers, for the merchants who owned all this treasure had no idea that there was any one in that part of the world who would commit a robbery upon them. But Drake and his men soon proved that they could hold up a train of mules as easily as some of the masked robbers in our western country hold up a train of cars. All the gold was taken, but the silver was too heavy for the amateur pirates to carry.

Reconstructing the Face.

Half a century ago a child with the most distressing facial deformities was allowed to grow up a dread to himself and an object of pity to all of his associates. It was not deemed possible to correct these ills—indeed, nobody gave it any thought. The wretched victim suffered out his miserable remnant of life, and that was all there was about it. Within the past few years a branch of surgery that is of the utmost importance to humanity has been receiving careful attention, and as the art of restoration stands at the present day, there is no excuse whatever for the hideous objects that were formerly looked upon as incurable and therefore inevitable. All manner of changes are now made in the personal appearance. The harelip and distorted mouth are treated scientifically, and the face is restored to its normal condition and even greatly improved by the operations which these blemishes render necessary. Crooked noses are straightened and ears that extend out from the head are skillfully put to rights with the most astonishingly gratifying results. Flat, humped or depressed noses are made symmetrical and even beautiful. Of course the treatment is more successful upon the young than when undertaken with those who have reached maturity, but even late in life it is quite worth while to have some of one's blemishes removed and to present to the world as good an appearance as possible.—New York Ledger.

Turn About.

In a Great Western railway carriage on the way up to London a youth had disturbed and annoyed the other passengers by loud and foolish inane remarks during a great part of the journey. As they passed Hanwell Lunatic asylum he remarked, "I often think how nice the asylum looks from the railway."

"Some day," growled an old gentleman, "you will probably have occasion to remark how nice the railway looks from the asylum!"—London Answers.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

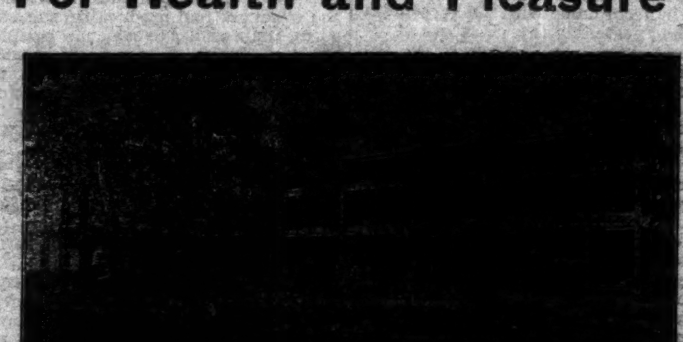
CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher — The Kind You Have Always Bought

When You Wish to Talk Stoves and Ranges Just Bear In Mind Buck Goods Are the Finest and Best Made In America

This may sound extravagant, but we can make good every word of it. We also have a large line of other STOVES from the cheapest up.

Wm. E. Springer & Co., Gen'l Agts.

For Health and Pleasure



Go To Cleveland Springs,

LEE & MILLER, Props., Shelby, N. C.

CHARMING CUISINE,
Rates Reasonable, Superb Service,
THIRTEEN SPRINGS.

Mr. J. E. Montague, late Manager of The Orton for nine years, is connected with the management, and will be glad to see his friends.

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ICE, ICE, ICE,

In Any Quantity From

10 POUNDS TO 100 TONS.

Careful Personal Attention Given All Orders.

Wm. E. Worth & Co.

Bell Telephone 94. Inter-State 146.

my 12 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1898, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.			LIABILITIES.		
Loans		$543,255 52	Capital		$125,000 00
Overdrafts		167 97	Surplus	$70,000 00	
U. S. 4 per cent. Bonds (at par)		40,100 00	Undivided profits	9,953 25	79,953 25
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00	Circulation		36,000 00
Due from other Banks	$109,664 22		Total Deposits		561,976 40
Cash on hand	99,741 94	209,406 16			
Total		$802,929 65	Total		$802,929 65

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	July 14, '96.	July 14, '97.	July 14, '98.
Total Deposits	$484,000	$514,000	$562,000
Surplus and Net Profits	56,700	69,000	79,900
Bills Payable and Re discounts	NONE.	NONE.	NONE.

Dividends paid—6 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1892. jy 28 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS:

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
E. F. McRAE, Raemont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington is called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share. Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.

W. B HARKER, Secreta jan 1 tf

FOR SALE.

Desirable Tract of Land

Situated on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad.

Three miles south of Jacksonville, N. C., contains 813 acres, of which 200 are cleared and will grow corn, cotton, peanuts and rice. Straw berries and four varieties of blackberries grow on it spontaneously. Soil also excellent for tobacco and potatoes.

The remaining 613 acres are well timbered with pine, ash, oak, hickory and juniper. Eight to ten thousand juniper poles can be cut from the wooded portion now.

Plantation bounded by navigable water for one and one-half miles. On the banks of the stream are reeds upon which one hundred cattle can feed themselves through the winter. TITLE IS CLEAR.

For further information, address

THE MORNING STAR,
Wilmington N. C.

my 28 tf

Jackson Springs Hotel.

Read Carefully what the Rev. Dr. C. S. Blackwell, Corresponding Secretary of the Baptist Young People's Union of the South, says:

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,
Nov. 12, 1897.

H. E. Thompson, Providential, N. C.:

DEAR SIR:—A month ago you sent me a box of the Jackson Springs Water—twelve bottles. You know how fearfully I was suffering with an acute bladder trouble some weeks before. When I reached home I found the water awaiting me. I have rested and drank that water. I am a new man—my old self practically; my appetite restored; and the tenderness in the bladder has disappeared. I think it is a wonderful water. I had been using for weeks before all sorts of lithia water, but the Jackson Springs Water went to the spot.

With profound gratitude, I am,
Yours, Respectfully, &c.,
CALVIN S. BLACKWELL.

The Doctor further says, it is "the best, I think, God has let run out of the earth for afflicted humanity."

This Water is unsurpassed for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Insomnia, Nervous Prostration, or any Kidney, Bladder or Stomach Trouble.

Packed for Shipping.

This valuable Water is packed for shipping purposes, one dozen half-gallon bottles to the case. It has permanently cured hundreds who have found it inconvenient to visit the Springs.

For prices and further particulars, address

H. E. THOMPSON,
Providential, Moore Co., N. C

my 12 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — S.A.L. — VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS. DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

Schedule in Effect May 29, 1898.

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 p. m., leaves Lumberton 5:15 p.m., Pembroke 5:35 p. m., Maxton 6:12 p. m., Laurinburg 6:23 p. m., Hamlet 6.53 p. m., Wadesboro 8:11 p. m., Monroe 9:12 p. m., Charlotte 10:25 p. m. Connects at Monroe with train 41 for Atlanta, and and at Hamlet with train 403 for Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9 20 a. m., leaves Weldon 11:50 a. m., Raleigh 3:40 p. m., Sanford 5:05 p. m., Hamlet 6:56 p. m., Athens 3:43 a. m., and Atlanta 5:20 a. m.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 4:40 p. m., Richmond 8:56 p. m., Portsmouth 8:45 p. m., leaves Weldon 11:28 p. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Sanford 3:33 a. m., Hamlet 5:07 a. m., Rockingham 5:23 a. m., Wadesboro 5:53 a. m., Monroe 6:43 a. m., Charlotte 7:50 a. m., Lincolnton 10:35 a. m., Shelby 11:37 a. m., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon, Athens 1:13 p. m., Atlanta 3:50 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 7:50 p. m., Athens 11:19 p. m., Monroe 6:05 a. m. Leaves Charlotte 5:10 a. m., Monroe 5:55 a. m., Wadesboro 7:01 a. m., Hamlet 8:00 a. m., Raleigh 11:25 a. m., Weldon 2:45 p. m.; arrive Portsmouth 5:20 p. m.

Train 38—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 a. m. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 a. m., Maxton 9.05 a. m., Pembroke 9:31 a. m., Lumberton 9:53 a. m., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 m. leaves Athens 3:13 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m. Leaves Rutherfordton 4:38 p. m., arrives Shelby 5:55 p. m., Lincolnton 6:56 p. m., Charlotte 8:28 p. m., Monroe 9:40 p. m., Wadesboro 10:31 p. m., Rockingham 11:15 p. m., Hamlet 11:15 p. m., Sanford 1:03 a. m., Raleigh 2:16 a. m., Weldon 4:55 a. m., Portsmouth 7:25 a. m., Richmond 8:30 a. m., Washington 12:31 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 p. m., arrives Gibson 8:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Gibson 6:50 a. m., arrives Hamlet 7:40 a. m.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 a. m., arrives Cheraw 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 p. m., arrives Hamlet 6:20 p. m.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN,
Vice President and General Manager.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
General Offices Portsmouth Va. je 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER

Condensed Schedule

In Effect July 3rd, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 DAILY.
Leave Wilmington	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	11 40 "
Leave Fayetteville	11 50 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	11 54 "
Leave Sanford	1 08 P. M.
Leave Climax	3 10 "
Arrive Greensboro	3 40 "
Leave Greensboro	3 50 "
Leave Stokesdale	4 37 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 07 "
Leave Rural Hall	5 36 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 00 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 DAILY.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 02 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4. DAILY.
Leave Bennettsville	8.00 A. M
Arrive Maxton	9 03 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 20 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. DAILY.
Leave Fayetteville	4 38 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 35 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex Sunday
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS:

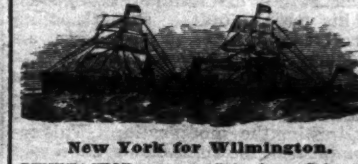
At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

my 27 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK, WILMINGTON, N. C. AND Georgetown, S. C. Lines.



New York for Wilmington.

BENEFACTOR ....Saturday, July 16th
CROATAN ....Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN ....Saturday, July 16th
BENEFACTOR ....Saturday, July 23rd

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

BENEFACTOR ....Tuesday, July 19th
CROATAN ....Tuesday, July 26th

☞ Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt.,
Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. jy 15 tf

Barbadoes Molasses

Of Our Own Importation Now on Hand and

New Crop to Arrive.

WE CARRY ALL GRADES, STYLES AND PRICES.

The Worth Company.

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1793 Bingham School — ASHEVILLE, N. C.
1898 Established in 1793. Maj. R. BINGHAM, A.M., LL.D., Supt. Military; U. S. Army Officer detailed.

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Notre Dame of Maryland.

College for Young Women and Preparatory School for Girls. Regular and Elective Courses. Extensive Grounds. Location Unsurpassed. Suburb of Baltimore. Spacious Buildings, completely Equipped. Charles Street Avenue, BALTIMORE, MD. su we sa jy 24 2m

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect July 28, 1898.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND

DAILY 9.35 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.46 a. m., Warsaw 11.14 a. m., Goldsboro 12:08 a. m., Wilson 12:49 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:30 p. m., Tarboro 2:31 p. m., Weldon 3.35 p. m., Petersburg 5.34 p. m., Richmond 6:40 p. m., Norfolk 5.55 p. m., Washington 11:30 p. m., Baltimore 1:08 a. m., Philadelphia 3:50 a. m., New York 6:53 a. m., †Boston 3:00 p. m.

DAILY 7.15 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8:55 p. m., Warsaw 9:10 p. m., Goldsboro 10:10 p. m., Wilson 11.06 p. m., †Tarboro 6:45 a. m., Rocky Mount 11:57 p. m. Weldon 1:48 a. m., †Norfolk 10:15 a. m., Petersburg 3:14 a. m., Richmond 4 a. m., Washington 7:41 a. m., Baltimore 9:02 a. m., Philadelphia 11:25 a. m., New York 2.03 p. m., Boston 9:00 p. m.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4:13 p. m., Newbern 5:40 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4:56 p. m., Chadbourn 5:28 p. m., Marion 6:34 p. m., Florence 7:15 p. m., Sumter 9:32 p. m., Columbia 10:50 p. m., Denmark 6:19 a. m., Augusta 7:55 a. m., Macon 11:15 a. m., Atlanta 12:35 p. m., Charleston 10:50 p. m., Savannah 1:50 a. m., Jacksonville 7:30 a. m., St. Augustine 10:30 a. m., Tampa 6:05 p. m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.40 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1:03 p. m., *New York 9:00 p. m., Philadelphia 12:05 a. m., Baltimore 2:50 a. m., Washington 4:30 a. m., Richmond 9:05 a. m., Petersburg 10:00 a. m., Norfolk 9:10 a. m., Weldon 11.50 a. m., Tarboro 12:29 p. m., Rocky Mount 1:10 p. m., Wilson 2:03 p. m., Goldsboro 3:05 p. m., Warsaw 2:50 p. m., Magnolia 4.12 p. m.

DAILY 9.30 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9:30 a. m., Philadelphia 12:09 p. m., Baltimore 2:25 p. m., Washington 3:46 p. m., Richmond 7:30 p. m., Petersburg 8:12 p. m., †Norfolk 2:20 p. m., Weldon 9:43 p. m., †Tarboro 6:00 p. m., Rocky Mount 5:40 a. m. Leave Wilson 6:22 a. m., Goldsboro 7:01 a. m., Warsaw 7 58 a. m., Magnolia 8:05 a. m.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9:00 a. m., Jacksonville 10:26 a. m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.20 P. M — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8:10 a. m., Sanford 3:07 p. m., Jacksonville 8:00 p. m., Savannah 1:45 a. m., Charleston 6:33 a. m., Columbia 5.45 a. m., Atlanta 7:30 a. m., Macon 9:00 a. m., Augusta 2:30 p. m., Denmark 4:17 p. m., Sumter 6:06 a. m., Florence 8:55 a. m., Marion 9:34 a. m., Chadbourn 10:30 a. m., Lake Waccamaw 11:09 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 4:15 p. m., Halifax 4:30 p. m.; arrive Scotland Neck 5:20 p. m., Greenville 6:57 p. m., Kinston 7:55 p. m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7:50 a. m., Greenville 8:52 a. m.; arriving Halifax at 11:18 a. m., Weldon 11:33 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.; arrive Parmele 9:10 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.; returning leaves Parmele 9:35 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.; arrives Washington 11:00 a. m. and 7:20 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 5:30 p. m.; Sunday, 4:15 p. m.; arrives Plymouth 7:40 p. m. and 6:10 p. m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 7:50 a. m. and Sunday 9:00 a. m.; arrive Tarboro 10:05 a. m. and 11:00 a. m.

Train on Midland N. C. Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 7:10 a. m.; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 8:30 a. m. Returning leaves Smithfield 9:00 a. m.; arrive Goldsboro 10:25 a. m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p. m.; arrives Nashville 5.05 p. m., Spring Hope 5.30 p. m. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8.00 a. m., Nashville 8.35 a. m.; arrive Rocky Mount .05 a. m. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton, daily except Sunday, at 11.20 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. Returning, leave Clinton at 7.00 a. m. and 2.45 p. m.

Florence Railroad leave Bee Dee 9.05 a. m., arrive Latta 9.24 a. m., Dillon 9.35 a. m., Rowland 9.50 a. m. Returning, leaves Rowland 6.00 p. m.; arrives Dillon 6.20 p. m., Latta 6.35 p. m., Pee Dee 7.00 p. m., daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 9:25 a. m., Chadbourn 10:43 a. m.; arrive Conway 12:40 p. m.; leave Conway 2:45 p. m., Chadbourn 5:30 p. m.; arrive Hub 6:10 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6:05 p. m., Manning 6:35 p. m.; arrive Lane's 7:13 p. m.; leave Lane's 8:34 a. m., Manning 9:08 a. m.; arrive Sumter 9:37 a. m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lane's 9:30 a. m., 7:40 p. m.; arrive Georgetown 12:00 m., 9:00 p. m.; leave Georgetown 7:00 a. m.; 3:30 p. m.; arrive Lane's 8:25 a. m., 5:55 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:45 a. m.; arrive Darlington 9:18 a. m., Cheraw 10:30 a. m., Wadesboro 2:25 p. m.; leave Florence daily except Sunday at 8:25 p. m.; arrive Darlington 8.50 p. m., Hartsville —— p. m., Bennettsville 9:46 p. m., Gibson 10:10 p. m. Leave Florence Sunday only 8.50 a. m., arrive Darlington 9.20 a. m.

Leave Gibson daily except Sunday at 6:25 a. m., Bennettsville 6:49 a. m.; arrive Darlington 7:40 a. m. Leave Darlington 7:45 a. m.; arrive Florence 8:10 a. m. Leave Wadesboro daily except Sunday 3:00 p. m., Cheraw 5:15 p. m., Hartsville 2:15 a. m., Darlington 6.29 a. m., arrive Florence 7:00 p. m. Leave Darlington Sunday only 7.50 a. m., arrive Florence 8.15 a. m.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2:17 p. m., 11:13 p. m.; arrive Selma 2.50 p. m., 11:58 p. m., Smithfield 3:02 p. m., Dunn 3:30 p. m., Fayetteville 4:25 p. m., 1:07 a. m., Rowland 6:00 p. m.; returning leave Rowland 9.50 a. m. Fayetteville 11:10 a. m., 10:35 p. m., Dunn 11:50 p. m., Smithfield 12:32 p. m., Selma 12:35 p. m. and 11:44 p. m., arrive Wilson 1:17 p. m., 12:19 a. m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad trains leave Sumter 4:29 a. m., Creston 5:17 a. m.; arrive Denmark 6:12 a. m. Returning leave Denmark 4:17 p. m., Creston 5:13 p. m., Sumter 6:33 p. m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5:45 a. m.; arrive Pregnalls 9:15 a. m. Returning, leaves Pregnalls 10:00 a. m.; arrives Creston 3:50 p. m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliot 11:10 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; arrive Lucknow 1:00 p. m. and 8:30 p. m. Returning, leave Lucknow 6:05 a. m. and 3:00 p. m.; arrive Elliot 8:25 a. m. and 3:30 p. m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON Traffic Manager my 22 tf

Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad

Time Table No. 3.

To Take Effect Sunday, Nov. 28, 1897, at 12 M.

GOING EAST. 3 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave	STATIONS.	GOING WEST. 4 Pass'g'r Trains Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 40	Goldsboro	11 05	....
....	4 32	Kinston	10 12	....
5 35	5 45	Newbern	8 57	9 10
6 57	7 02	Morehead City	7 42	7 47
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11.35 A. M., and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 P. M., and with W. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 P. M., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 P. M. No. 1 train also connects with W. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points.

jan 1 tf S. L. DILL, Sup't.

Skin Diseases.

For the speedy and permanent cure of tetter, salt rheum and eczema, Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment is without an equal. It relieves the itching and smarting almost instantly and its continued use effects a permanent cure. It also cures itch, barber's itch, scald head, sore nipples, itching piles, chapped hands, chronic sore eyes and granulated lids.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders for horses are the best tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. Price, 25 cents. Sold by

For sale by R. R. BELLAMY,
feb 1 tf Druggist.

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1898.

RALEIGH NEWS BUDGET.

Railway Commission Refused to Grant Exceptions of the A. C. L.—Second Regiment—Board of Agriculture.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30.

The committee of the Board of Agriculture appointed at the meeting of the Board on July 22nd, to visit Southern Pines and investigate the farm of the German Kali Company to ascertain the advisability of the board's co-operating with that syndicate in its experiments with potash on various crops, returned to Raleigh this morning. The committee consisted of Messrs. John Graham, Hill E. King and Joyce. After examining into the matter the committee held a meeting and decided to let the matter stand where it is for the present. The German Kali Company is the great German syndicate that controls the world's supply of potash and the scheme was to get the Board of Agriculture to pay a few thousand dollars towards the expenses of their experiment farm. Secretary Ramsey says that no further action will be taken for the present, but it is learned that an effort will be made to get funds from the board at the next meeting.

The meeting of Presbyterians at Red Springs has begun and quite a number have gone from Raleigh, Charlotte's delegation it is said will be the largest ever there from any one town. Dr. James Dinwiddie, President of Peace Institute, left to-day. He will address the meeting.

The orders for the Second Regiment to move are here. They were announced in the Associated Press dispatches before Colonel Burgwyn saw them. The regiment expects to leave here Sunday afternoon.

This afternoon Colonel Burgwyn delivered an address at the flag raising at the S. A. L. shops. A large crowd was present. Thirteen guns were fired as a salute when the magnificent flag was raised on the 90-foot pole. The Second Regiment Band furnished music.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30.—The Railroad Commission refused to grant exceptions of the A. C. L., and upheld their reduction of rates.

The commission agreed upon a tax valuation of $551,000 for the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad; $750,000 for the Western Union Telegraph; $50,000 for the Postal Telegraph Company, and the Pullman assessment to remain the same as last year.

The Second regiment will not move Sunday.

DEATH OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

The Ex-Chancellor of Germany Passed Away Peacefully After a Long and Lingering Illness.

BERLIN, July 30.—Prince Bismarch died shortly before 11 o'clock to-night.

Details of the death of Prince Bismarck are obtained with difficulty, because of the lateness of the hour, the isolation of the castle and the strenuous endeavors of the attendants of the family to prevent publicity being given to what they consider private details.

The death of the ex-chancellor comes as a surprise to all Europe. Despite the family's denial, there was an undercurrent of apprehension when the sinking of the prince was first announced, inspired more by what the family left unsaid than by any information given; but when the daily bulletins chronicled improvement in the prince's condition, detailed his extensive bills of fare and told of his devotion to his pipe, the public accepted Dr. Schweninger's assertion when he said there was no reason why Bismarck should not reach the age of 90 years.

It appears that the ex-chancellor's death was not precipitated by sudden complications, but was rather the culmination of chronic diseases; neuralgia of the face and inflammation of the veins kept him in constant pain that was borne with the iron fortitude that might have been expected.

ITALY AND COLOMBIA.

Serious Trouble Between the Two Countries is Likely to Occur.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LONDON, July 31.—A Rome dispatch to a news agency here says the Italian government does not intend to modify its attitude with regard to the claim against Colombia, and is determined upon exact compliance with the arbitrator's conditions. According to this dispatch, Admiral Candiani's latest report is to the effect that Colombia is defiant and serious trouble is possible.

The admiral's dispatches are believed to have been tampered with and delayed.

MURDERER THORN.

The Electrocution Will Take Place at Sing Sing To-morrow.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SING SING, N. Y., July 30.—To-night Warden Sage received a telegram from Gov. Black informing the warden of his decision not to interfere in the case of Thorn, the murderer of William Guldensuppe. Warden Sage yesterday sent out the invitations to the witnesses for the electrocution on Monday. He told Thorn he was sorry, but that the law would take its course. Thorn, in a cool and deliberate manner, said: "Well, that is all I expected. I prefer that anyway to imprisonment."

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Record of Games Played Yesterday by the Clubs.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Cleveland—Cleveland, 1; Baltimore, 2. Second game—Cleveland, 4; Baltimore, 1.

Pittsburg—Pittsburg, 3; Philadelphia, 8.

Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 8; Brooklyn, 2.

St. Louis—St. Louis, 2; Boston, 4.

Louisville—Louisville, 3; New York, 7.

A Madrid dispatch says everybody is resigned to the acceptance of the American terms of peace. The only matter that is raising any difficulty is the Cuban debt.

By direction of the Secretary of War orders have been issued that Miami shall be abandoned as one of the permanent camps of United States forces and directing that the troops now there shall be transferred immediately to Jacksonville.

NEW PHASE OF THE SITUATION.

The French Ambassador Authorized by Spain to Open Negotiations for Peace.

DIRECTLY WITH McKINLEY.

The Terms All Agreed Upon and Need Now Only the Ratification of the Madrid Cabinet to Bring the War to an End.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Events of the most momentous character occurred at the conference at the White House this afternoon between the President, Ambassador Cambon of France and Secretary Day, carrying the peace negotiations far beyond the mere submission of terms of peace by the United States and reaching the point of a preliminary basis of peace between the government of Spain and the government of the United States, needing only the ratification of the Madrid cabinet in what was done today to bring the war to an end. This was accomplished on the part of Spain when Ambassador Cambon presented to the President the credentials he had received from the Spanish government appointing him envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary, with complete instructions as to the manner of acting upon every one of the peace conditions presented by the United States, including the disposition of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, the Ladrones, indemnity, armistice and all other questions likely to rise in the course of negotiations. With these credentials authorizing him to speak as plenipotentiary for the government of Spain and with full instructions on every point at issue. Ambassador Cambon, in behalf of Spain, not only received the peace conditions laid down by the American cabinet earlier in the day, but thereupon entered upon their full discussion with a view to reaching a definite and complete agreement. After strong argument, the President and Secretary Day consented to a modification of the American terms in one particular. What that modification relates to is not disclosed, but it is believed not to apply to the condition for the absolute independence of Cuba, the cession of Porto Rico or the granting of adequate coaling stations to the United States in the Pacific, or to diminish in any vital particular the terms on which peace will be restored. The modification brought about practical unanimity between the President and Ambassador Cambon as plenipotentiary for Spain, and the latter has now transmitted the results of the conference to Madrid for approval, which if given.

Will End the War.

The profoundly important results developed to-day came about most unexpectedly. Ambassador Cambon's call was set for 2 o'clock, and it was expected to last but a few minutes, while the answer of the United States was being handed to him, but since the original proposition of Spain was presented last Tuesday M. Cambon had prepared himself to speak with authority on the questions which were to arise. The President himself had preferred this course, although outside of himself and the ambassador few were aware that the latter would come ready to treat as the envoy of Spain. The first instructions to M. Cambon made him merely a medium of communicating Spain's first note, but now he appeared with all the attributes of the diplomatic officer of Spain, empowered to act for the government.

The meeting was held in the President's library and both in the subjects discussed, and the impressive manner in which the argument proceeded, it was a conference destined to become memorable. After M. Cambon had presented his credentials, as plenipotentiary and they had been examined and his status recognized as the envoy of Spain, the first business was the presentation of terms laid down by the United States government. Secretary Day read the terms, pausing at the end of each sentence to allow M. Thiebaut, first secretary of the French embassy, to interpret into French, as the ambassador's knowledge of English is limited. This reading by Secretary Day and the interpretation by M. Thiebaut took but fifteen minutes. Then began the discussion, point by point.

To Modify Conditions.

The President and the ambassador addressed each other directly with the greatest freedom and frankness, each stoutly maintaining the justice of his position on the several points involved, When at last, after an eloquent plea by the ambassador it was agreed to modify the conditions in one particular Secretary Day withdrew for half an hour and attended to drafting the modification. This accomplished, the ambassador addressed himself to the President, not so much as the advocate of Spain, but personally, having with the President, man for man, a like interest in humanity. M. Cambon is a man of fervid eloquence, and he spoke with an intensity of feeling which made a deep impression on the President and the others present, He spoke in French, each sentence being caught up and interpreted by M. Thiebaut with rapidity, so that the earnestness of the ambassador's expression lost little by this indirect method of communication. The President spoke with equal frankness, and in the lengthy discussion there was scarcely a point in the whole range of the war which was not met and freely considered.

What the modification is that has been agreed upon can be only conjectured, but there is reason to believe that it relates either to the time when actual hostilities will be suspended, or else to the extent of our interest in the Philippines, leaving unchanged the condition that Spain will withdraw from Cuba and Porto Rico, grant the United States coaling stations in the Pacific and make important concessions in the Philippines.

Madrid Must Approve.

It is now for the Madrid government to give final approval to what was partially accomplished to-day. It is even possible that this approval may come very speedily, within a day or two, for there is no need of extended conferences or correspondence over what was accomplished to-day, when M. Cambon acted as plenipotentiary. From the fact that he acted under instructions the prospect would seem to be hopeful for Spain's ratifying what has been done. It is for Spain herself to determine between the issue of peace or war as now presented.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY TO SPAIN.

Cuba to be Free, Porto Rico and One of the Ladrone Islands to be Ceded.

NO INDEMNITY TO BE PAID.

Question as to Final Disposition of Philippines to be Settled by a Joint Commission, Manila to be Retained Meanwhile by the U. S.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—After a day of anxious deliberation and important consultations the reply of the United States government to the Spanish overtures for peace this afternoon was at last placed in the hands of M. Cambon, the French ambassador, to be by him transmitted to the government of Spain. It was half-past four o'clock this afternoon before the Minister received the answer and as it makes about 1,100 words in all and must be reduced to the diplomatic cipher and then transmitted by cable, the Madrid authorities probably will not receive it until some time to-morrow, (Sunday).

At half-past ten o'clock this morning, in accordance with the agreement reached yesterday the members of the cabinet began to assemble at the White House, but it was nearly 11 o'clock before they were all present and ready to resume their discussion at the point where it was interrupted yesterday by adjournment. Secretary Day had prepared a draft of the answer, based on the expressions of colleagues yesterday and it was expected that only a short time would be consumed in going over this and giving it formal approval. It turned out otherwise, however. Probably over night new factors had suggested themselves, or fresh influences had been brought to bear, for the cabinet was soon engaged in an animated discussion of the Philippine Islands settlement. On the other points of the answer there was no disagreement and these propositions were ratified as they stood yesterday, namely: Cuba to be freed; Porto Rico to be ceded to this country; one of the Ladrone islands (probably Guam) to be ceded to the United States as a coaling station, and, as an immediate step all Spanish forces in the West Indies to be withdrawn, with the formal relinquishment by Spain of her sovereignty over any possessions among these islands. No war indemnity will be demanded.

As to the Philippines

the cabinet agreed upon the following points: That Manila Bay, with the city and surrounding territory, should be retained in the possession of the United States at least for such a length of time as is necessary to devise and put in operation some plan for the future government of the entire group. After that point the main divergence of opinion began, and all sorts of propositions were put forward and urged by individual members as the best means of dealing with the future of the islands. In the very midst of the discussion the element that had strongly urged the necessity of protecting Aguinaldo in any settlement we should arrange received a severe check through the receipt of a cablegram from Admiral Dewey, stating that the insurgent chief had assumed a defiant attitude and Admiral Dewey expresses the opinion that the United States would be obliged to make war upon them (the insurgents), necessitating the requirement of 150,000 troops to subdue the islands. While this did not bring about a complete dismissal of the proposition to take the insurgents into account in settling the terms of peace, it did have the effect to cause an agreement upon the proposition

To Defer Action

upon the question as to the disposition of the islands until the other phases of the peace negotiations have been satisfactorily adjusted, meaning by that that the matter goes over until the last Spanish flag has disappeared from the western hemisphere and the American flag is hoisted to stay over the coaling stations we require in Micronesia. The discussion lasted two hours and a quarter before the cabinet hit upon the best course for the United States to adopt. It was finally decided that what we desired could be best done by the appointment of a joint commission, limited in its representations to the governments of the United States and Spain, which commission is to endeavor to settle the details of the government of the Philippine islands and determine what treatment shall be accorded the insurgents; the United States navy and army meanwhile occupying Manila and Manila bay and thus retaining a position to enforce speedily the verdict that shall be finally reached by the commission.

Unexpected Delay.

As the cabinet meeting adjourned, the members went off to their luncheons with a pleasant consciousness that they had succeeded in disposing properly of the very difficult problem. Assistant Secretary John Moore, who had been called in to the meeting at the last moment, went hastily to the State Department to put the views of the President and cabinet in the proper diplomatic form, and while doing this notice was sent to the French ambassador that the President would be pleased to hand him personally the reply of the United States government at half-past two o'clock this afternoon. It was expected that this ceremony would occupy only a few minutes, that the ambassador would take the note and immediately hurry with it to his cipher clerks, and then to the telegraph office. In this expectation Assistant Secretary Moore went out of town on an afternoon train and Secretary Day, as he went to the White House to meet the ambassador, tossed his grip-sack into his carriage in the firm expectation of being able to catch the 3.30 train for Atlantic City to meet his wife. The ambassador came on time, accompanied by his secretary, but as the minutes ran along into hours without the reappearance of M. Cambon, it was surmised that something had happened to disarrange the original plan for this meeting. It was after a stay of two hours and a quarter that the French ambassador terminated his visit.

No Statement Given Out.

While it continued Secretary Long and Admiral Sicard, of the Naval War Board, and Assistant Secretary Adee, of the State Department, were called in for consultation. The newspapers had been led by promises made earlier in the day by members of the cabinet to expect that a statement would be given out explaining the nature of the answer to Spain, but to the disappointment of their representatives it was announced by Secretary Day that this had been abandoned for the reason that to make any statement at this point would involve a serious breach of diplomatic etiquette that might embarrass the future negotiations.

The extended stay of the ambassador with the President opened up a wide field of conjecture, but in all official quarters there was reticence as to the nature of the discussion. From reliable quarters, however, it was learned that the conference did not result in any change in the conditions already laid down, but that it was devoted to an explanation of them in detail. It was said that no new condition of affairs had arisen by reason of the ambassador's call, and that there would be no need of another cabinet meeting to consider new factors. The case remained, it is said, as fixed by the cabinet early in the day, and the next move was to transmit these terms to Spain and await her reply. In this connection, also, it was said that the terms given in detail in the Associated Press dispatches were correct in all essential particulars, the only features remaining being those of relatively unimportant detail.

Immediately following the long conference the French ambassador and M. Thiebault returned to the French embassy, and then began the hard work of reducing to cipher the American peace conditions together with the results of the conference, and transmitting the same to Madrid. The ambassador was smiling and apparently well pleased with the result of the conference. All the staff of the embassy were engaged on the cipher work, as it was a long and intricate process. Allowing for the difference of time between Washington and Madrid, the terms could not reach the Spanish capital before midnight to-night, and would not get before the Spanish ministry before to-morrow.

News from the Field of War.

There was little news of interest from the field of war to-day. An agreeable item was the announcement that the wreckers had practically succeeded in their efforts to save the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa. Lieutenant Hobson has already started for his home in Alabama, and will sail in a day or two from Tampa directly for Santiago to endeavor to raise the Colon.

General Miles made no report today, but as cable instruments have been sent to him from St. Thomas it is presumed he will make more frequent reports by direct cable in the course of a day or two.

The Secretary of the Navy has commenced to retire from active service such vessels as auxiliary cruisers from the navy as can be spared in order to save expense. The beginning was made to-day when the Inquirer was ordered out of commission.

GIBARA CAPTURED.

The Nashville Found the Town Evacuated by the Spaniards—Two Small Schooners Captured.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

KEY WEST, FLA., July 30.—The Spanish two masted schooner Gibara, loaded with firewood and charcoal, which was captured by the Nashville on July 27th, while trying to get into the port of Gibara on the North Cuban coast, was brought in here this morning by a prize crew.

The Expresso, another schooner of the same size as the Gibara and with a like cargo, was taken by the gunboat Nashville at the same time. Both vessels were lying in the harbor and made no resistance. All the papers aboard both schooners had been destroyed before the capture but it is known both vessels ply between Gibara and Havana. There were about 150 tons on board each.

By this time the American flag is probably flying over Gibara. When the prize schooners left that place the gunboat Nashville was preparing to send men ashore to raise the flag. The Spaniards had evacuated Gibara several days before and fled to Holguin and the town was in possession of five hundred Cuban infantry and two hundred cavalry when the Nashville reached there. Order is being maintained, but there is great distress among the inhabitants on account of the scarcity of food.

It is said that Gen. Luque, of the Spanish army, placed five hundred of his wounded soldiers in the hospitals at Gibara and requested that the United States government care for them.

PRIZE SHIP AT CHARLESTON.

A French Steamer Captured Off Porto Rico Last Sunday.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 30.—The French steamship Maneaubia, which was captured off Porto Rico Sunday last by the Dixie, was brought in here this morning. The vessel comes from the south and is consequently held at quarantine, no one being allowed on board her. She is in charge of a prize crew under boatswain John Lunn, of the Dixie. The Maneaubia was captured by the Dixie just as she had landed a number of men and supplies near Ponce where Gen. Miles now is. A solid shot had to be fired across her bow before she would come about. There are irregularities in her papers, but the case against the vessel does not seem to be as strong as those against the other prizes here. A libel against her will be filed Monday.

CRUISER MARIA TERESA.

Admiral Sampson Says the Ship Will Soon be Floated.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The Navy Department has posted the following cablegram from Admiral Sampson:

"*Playa, July 29, 1898.*—The Infanta Maria Teresa upon which the wreckers are now engaged will be floated and brought to Guantanamo as soon as a small leak is located which is somewhere in the bow of the ship. Whether this leak is due to a small valve being left open or a hole which may have been made in the bow, is not yet known. Her own pumps are being used to remove the water, there being steam in one of her boilers.

(Signed) "SAMPSON."

THE FEVER AT SANTIAGO.

Gen. Shafter Reports a Total of 3,406 Cases on the 28th.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The War Department posts the following:

"*Santiago de Cuba, July 29.*—Sanitary conditions for July 28: Total sick, 4,279; total fever cases, 3,406; new cases fever, 696; cases fever returned to duty, 590; deaths, private Michael McGoldricks, First infantry; cause asthenia following malarial fever.

(Signed) "SHAFTER, "Major General Commanding."

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THE CONQUEST OF PORTO RICO

Inhabitants of Ponce Received the Americans With Open Arms and Rejoicing.

CITY AND PORT CAPITULATED

The Soldiers Received Like Liberators. On Every Hand The Greatest Satisfaction Evinced—Spanish Made Little Opposition.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

PONCE, PORTO RICO, Thursday, July 28, via St. Thomas, July 29.—The American conquest of Porto Rico has begun auspiciously. The Spanish have abandoned Ponce, the principal port on the southern coast of the island and in many respects its most progressive city. Last night Gen. Miles landed and this morning took possession and raised the stars and stripes. The inhabitants received the Americans with open arms and gave them the wildest and most exaggerated welcome, indicating that the population was ripe for revolt, which was predicted as soon as American troops touched the shore.

The forces landed at Guanica on Monday have been moved and now hold the terminus of the railway connecting Yauco with Ponce. They encountered no opposition except on Tuesday morning at daylight when the advance skirmishers encountered a force of Spaniards occupying a house on the Yauco road. The skirmishers under a hot fire fell back and then again came gallantly forward driving the enemy for a mile from the fortifications into the bush. In the encounter three Americans were wounded. The enemys lost three killed and fourteen wounded.

City Capitulated.

After the action it was believed that the enemy intended to contest the advance from Guanica and General Miles made preparations to send Gen. Wilson's troop to Ponce with a view of throwing them between Ponce and the enemy and closing in on the latter from both directions. He sent word to Capt. Higginson, of the battleship Massachusetts, yesterday, to be ready to cover the landing to-day. An officer accordingly was sent ashore yesterday afternoon to formally demand the surrender of the port of Ponce, three miles from the city of Ponce. The officer was greatly surprised to learn that not only the port, but the city of Ponce was ready to capitulate. The Spanish commandant, Julison San Martin, with 1,000 men, without artillery, had been taken completely by surprise by the invasion occurring in this quarter. On the advice of the British consul he decided to make no resistance. A force of marines was immediately landed from the Annapolis and the American flag was hoisted over the custom house in the port of Ponce. During the night the Spanish troops retired from the city along the military road toward San Juan, where it is probable that Capt. General Macias will eventually concentrate all the Spanish forces in the island.

In the morning Gen. Miles established headquarters at the custom house and raised the American flag. Among the prizes found in the harbor were seventy lighters, used in loading ships, and these were used instead of cutters to convey the troops ashore, during which operation not a man or animal was injured. The scene when the soldiers reached the wharves was remarkable. Thousands of residents of the city, men, women and children, lined the water front and shouts of joy and cries of "Viva Los Americanos!" "Buenos Dias!" "Puerto Rico Libre!" greeted them. The soldiers were

Received Like Liberators

rather than intruders. The red-shirted bomberes (firemen) came down to the wharf in a body and cheered lustily. Capt. Lyons, with Company K, of the Sixteenth regiment, immediately marched to the city and established a provost guard in the municipal building, the soldiers being billeted in the frescoed and gold decorated room of the alcalde. On every hand the greatest satisfaction was evidenced. Women adorned themselves in their brightest gowns and waved their hands and smiled as the troops marched through the streets. The doors of the merchant houses were opened and the whole city presented the appearance of celebrating a fete. The poor are especially rejoiced.

All the approaches to the city are carefully guarded to-night. Gen. Henry will effect a juncture with Gen. Wilson here as soon as possible and their troops will await the arrival of the other troops now on the way. The military road to San Juan is broad and well beaten and will offer no such difficulty to the passage of artillery and supply trains as did the soggy and almost unbroken trails of Cuba to the advance of Gen. Shafter.

The Spanish Made a Stand

at a small town, resisting Gen. Henry's advance, seven miles north of Ponce to-night. Artillery fire could be seen distinctly as the dispatch boat bearing this news left at seven o'clock in the evening.

Information received by Gen. Miles indicates that there are less than 7,000 regulars and 5,000 volunteers in the island.

Generals Miles and Wilson with their staffs, accompanied by the British, French, German and Danish consuls, called upon the alcalde this afternoon. The latter gave them a gracious welcome and asked to be advised as to Gen. Miles' desires with regard to the government of the city. Gen. Miles informed him that it was not his purpose to interfere in any way with the local government and advised the alcalde to conduct his administration as usual. He said, however, that all persons having arms given by the Spanish must give them up or be treated as enemies. The alcalde said that this should be done.

At the conclusion of the conference, which was brief, the American officers stepped to the balcony of the municipal building, overlooking the plaza, where several thousand people, including the fire department and a number of bands were assembled. The crowd cheered Gen. Miles, and the American bands played national airs.

Surgeon Greenleaf said to-day that there was no yellow fever in Ponce or its vicinity, but there were a few cases of smallpox.

United States Consul Hanna, who is a personal friend of Captain General Macias, telegraphed to the latter today urging him to wire the Madrid government to surrender in the name of humanity, as the Americans are certain of victory.

The weekly bank statement shows the following changes: Surplus reserve decreased $1,107,526; loans increased $1,820,800; legal tenders increased $11,700; deposits increased $351,300; circulation decreased $42,400. The banks now hold $41,904,476 in excess of the requirements of the 25 per cent. clause.

DEWEY REPORTS MERRITT'S ARRIVAL

Expected that Operations Against the Spaniards Will Begin in a Few Days.

THE SITUATION UNCHANGED.

Insurgents Active But Are Accomplishing Nothing—There is no Perceptible Anti-American Feeling Among the Natives.

[By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The following was received at the War Department to-day from Hong Kong:

"*Cavite, July 25.*—Arrived to-day about twelve. Health of command is good. Remainder of fleet four days in rear. All troops assigned me will probably be needed.

(Signed) "MERRITT, "Major General Commanding.

The Navy Department has made public the following:

"*Cavite, July 26.*—Merritt arrived yesterday in the Newport. The remainder of the expedition is expected within the next few days.

(Signed) "DEWEY."

LONDON, July 30.—A dispatch to Lloyds, dated Manila, July 27, says that the United States transport Newport, with Major General Wesley Merritt on board, arrived there yesterday. All were well on board. Nothing decisive has transpired as yet, but it is expected that operations against the Spaniards will commence in a few days.

Merritt Assumes Command.

MANILA, July 26, via Hong Kong, July 30.—Gen. Merritt assumed command of the American forces immediately after he had reported to Admiral Dewey. He has established headquarters at the Cavite arsenal.

The Newport was escorted to an anchorage near the cruiser Charleston by the gunboat Concord, the crews of the vessels of the American fleet giving her a rousing welcome.

At the close of his official visit to the Olympia, Admiral Dewey's flagship, Gen. Merritt was officially recognized by a salute of thirteen guns.

Until he shall have received the reports of the officers who preceded him and familiarized himself with the situation, Gen. Merritt cannot determine as to his future course. The remaining transports are expected to arrive to-morrow. The fleet saw nothing of the monitor Monterey and the collier Brutus and it is supposed that the monitor is coaling at Guam island.

The troops encamped at Paranajo have not yet made a move, the condition of the country between the camp and the outskirts of Manila being such, on account of the heavy rains, as to make it impossible to advance. The insurgents are still active, but are accomplishing nothing.

No Anti-American Feeling.

MANILA, July 22, via Hong Kong, July 30.—Conversation with a considerable number of natives has failed to disclose the existence of any perceptible anti-American feeling among the Philippines. These people are apparently satisfied to accept annexation to the United States. Their principal desire is for a peaceful existence with the minimum of trouble. They, however, earnestly wish the abolition of oppression incident to Spanish official rapacity and the tyranny of the religious bodies. The natives have no objection to the church, apart from the order of friars. The Philippines are scarcely interested in any particular form of government, but only desire to be left alone.

The rebels who recently captured Caloocan shelled the Spanish blockhouse at Maipago, where, after having smashed the Spanish cannon, they stormed the place and bayonetted twenty Spaniards.

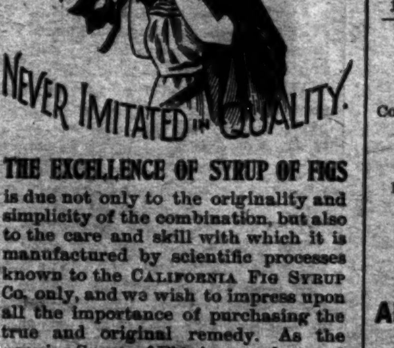
German officials here explain that the landing of food at Manila recently was merely a trifle, and was for the relief of German residents. It has now been decided to discontinue this mode of aiding the subjects of Germany at Manila.

HONG KONG, July 30.—Letters received from Cavite, under date of July 26, state that the insurgents have done nothing since their second repulse at Manila, when the American troops were held under arms through fear of an attack by the Spaniards. There are now 40,800 soldiers within an hour of Manila, near Melate. Their camp is protected by trenches and guns and is covered by the guns of the cruiser Boston and the Callao, from the sea.

The American transports, it is said, will start on their return to San Francisco in a few days. There is no sickness among the troops.

It is believed that Governor General Augusti will surrender, owing to the fact that Admiral Camara's squadron has returned to Spain, but the army officers desire to resist to the last, and there is a prospect that peace will be concluded prior to the capture of Manila by the Americans.

About a dozen small Spanish steamers have passed out recently under the insurgent flag, ostensibly to go to Gen. Aguinaldo, but the suspicions of the Americans are now aroused and no more of these craft will be allowed to proceed.



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Country Produce of every kind at low prices. Watermelons on ice. Choicest Fruits. Bell 'Phone 388. P. H. Smith, 314 Campbell street jy 29 tf

Don't Think of buying Peaches until you have seen my stock—the very finest grown at Southern Pines. Also, N. C. Hams, Irish Potatoes, and other Country Produce. L. Tate Bowden, 6 Princess street. jy 29 tf

Notice to Tar Inspectors—On and after Thursday, July 28, Tar by Steamer Driver will be 15 cents per barrel. R. R. Love & Bro. jy 28 3t

Fine Peaches and Apples. I have just received a lot of Fine Peaches and Apples, which must be sold to-day. Other Produce also on hand. Consignments of all Country Produce solicited. R. B. Moore, 125 Princess street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 27 1m

Fifty Bushels Cow Peas for sale. Apply to H. J. Bierman, 215 Market street. Bell 'Phone No. 38. jy 24 tf

Ship Your Cotton, Naval Stores and all kinds of Country Produce to me. Highest prices, quick sales and prompt returns. I also inspect tar and turpentine. H. B. Register, 105 North Water street, Wilmington, N. C. jy 26 tf

Music School Wanted—A young lady desires the music department in a High School or private family. No objection to going South. Three years successful teaching. Testimonials if required. Address, Miss W. T. N., care of Wilmington STAR. jy 21 tf

To Country Merchants and Farmers—Ship your beef cattle and mutton and all country produce to M. C. Benson, 106 Dock street. Best prices and prompt returns. jy 13 tf

Cow Peas for planting. Hay, Grain and all kinds of feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Both Phones No. 92. je 2 tf

Hayden, P. H., has in stock Buggies, Road Carts and Harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House. no 25 tf

Always Reliable.—The best and freshest goods at lowest market prices. Cabbage, Apples, Butter, Bananas, Crackers, Candies, Lemons, Potatoes, etc. Retailers will find it to their advantage to ask my prices before placing their order. A. S. Winstead, 115 Second street. Phone 206 sep 21 tf

Turnip Seed. All Varieties.

FRESH LOT JUST RECEIVED.

Guaranteed Rock Bottom Prices.

J. Hicks Bunting,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist, Y. M. C. A. Building, Wilmington, N. C.

jy 30 tf

Carolina Beach and Southport

STEAMBOAT LINE.

Following Schedule in Effect After Monday, July 25th.

Leave Wilmington, daily except Sunday, for Carolina Beach, 6 and 9.15 A. M.; 3 and 5.15 P. M.

Leave Wilmington every day, 7.30 P. M.; leave Beach, 8.30 P. M.

Leave Beach, 7 A. M.; 1.00 P. M.; 3.45 P. M.; 6.00 P. M.

Leave Wilmington Sunday, 10 A. M.; 2.30 and 7.30 P. M. Leave Beach, 12.30 P. M.; 6 and 8.30 P. M.

9.15 A. M. boat through for Southport—Leaves Southport, 12.00 M.

Fare on 5.15 and 7.30 P. M boats to pier and return, 15 cents.

J. W. Harper.

jy 26 tf

A FINE LOT OF Sugar Cured Hams AT 10c Per Pound.

THE N. C. Hams at 12 1-2c

are not quite all gone, but nearly so.

THE KING GROCERY CO.

B. F. KING, MANAGER, 'Phone 387 Fourth Street Bridge.

jy 30 tf

The Unlucky Corner.

Come Quick, Before the Deal is Off. It is only

An Advertising Scheme.

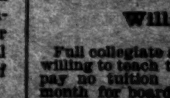
10 lbs	Best Granulated Sugar	65c
1 "	J. & S. Roasted Laguyra Coffee	25c
1 "	W. M. Roasted Java Coffee	30c
1 "	Mixed Tea (Good)	50c
1 doz.	North Carolina Roe Herring	25c
1 lb	Clover Hill Butter (Best)	25c
		$2.20

All For $1.59.

S. W. SANDERS.

jy 28 tf

FOR RENT.



The Cantwell House, corner Sixth and Market streets. Nine rooms; modern improvements.

Possession given October 1st. Apply to D. O'Connor.

jy 20 tf

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE,

Williamsburg, Va.

Full collegiate and normal courses. Students willing to teach two years in the public schools pay no tuition fee, and are charged $10 a month for board, fuel, lights and washing. Next session begins Thursday, October 6th, 1898. Send for Catalogue.

Lyon G. Tyler, M. A. LL.D., President.

jy 10 2m su we

SPECIAL SALE

this week in

Black Goods and Summer Fabrics.

WE ARE SHOWING A LARGE AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF

Carpets, Mattings, Oil-Cloth, Portieres, Screens, Mosquito Nets, Trunks, Bags, and Window Shades.

Bathing Suits and Caps for Ladies and Gents.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Underwear in all grades.

Just received, the largest assortment of PARASOLS and UMBRELLAS from

$1.00 to $3.00.

The C. W. Polvogt Co.

jy 10 tf

Boots and Shoes AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Low Cut Shoes

And Summer stock in a good many instances are being sold for much

Less Than it Cost to Make Them;

in order to make room for our larger STOCK OF FALL GOODS, which is already beginning to come in freely.

We Want Your Trade. We Shall Strive to Merit It.

PRICES COUNT. Look in Our Window!

Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.

jy 24 tf

MARY'S LITTLE LAMB,

as well as the farmer's big, fat steer, sheep and poultry, is finding its way now into our market every day. We will cut, trim and prepare as tender, juicy and succulent a Steak, Chop or Roast as you have ever eaten, and guarantee that you will find our Lamb, Veal, Beef or Mutton as dainty and tempting a meal as you can find in hot weather.

I. B. RHODES.

jy 30 tf

"Experience is a Dear Teacher."

We have had our EXPERIENCE and have paid for it. So in buying your

Medicines & Filling Prescriptions

from me, you run no risk whatever It is no EXPERIMENT with us now. We know exactly what we are doing and how to do it. Ask any doctor in this town.

TELEPHONE, store 150, and residence 269.

Yours, for some of your business.

James D. Nutt, The Druggist.

my 29 tf

BAGGING AND TIES.

1000 Rolls Bagging.
5000 Bundles Ties.
800 Barrels Flour.
600 Bushels Meal.
3000 Bushels Corn.
10 Boxes Smoked Shoulders
100 Boxes D. S. Sides.
50 Barrels C. M. Pork.

Also, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses and other goods.

D. L. Gore,

No. 120, 122 and 124 North Water St.

jy 17 tf

R. R. LOVE & BRO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Consignments of all kinds solicited. [illegible] a specialty. Naval Stores and Cotton. 107 North Water street.

jy 28 1m R. R. LOVE & BRO.

EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL,

Near Alexandria, Virginia,

For Boys. The 60th year opens Sept. 28, 1898. Important additional improvements in buildings and equipment.

Illustrated catalogue sent on application.

L. M. Blackford, M. A., Principal.

jy 31 tf we su